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Letters should be signed with the writer's real
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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad-
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AGRICULTURAL.

Orchard Culture.

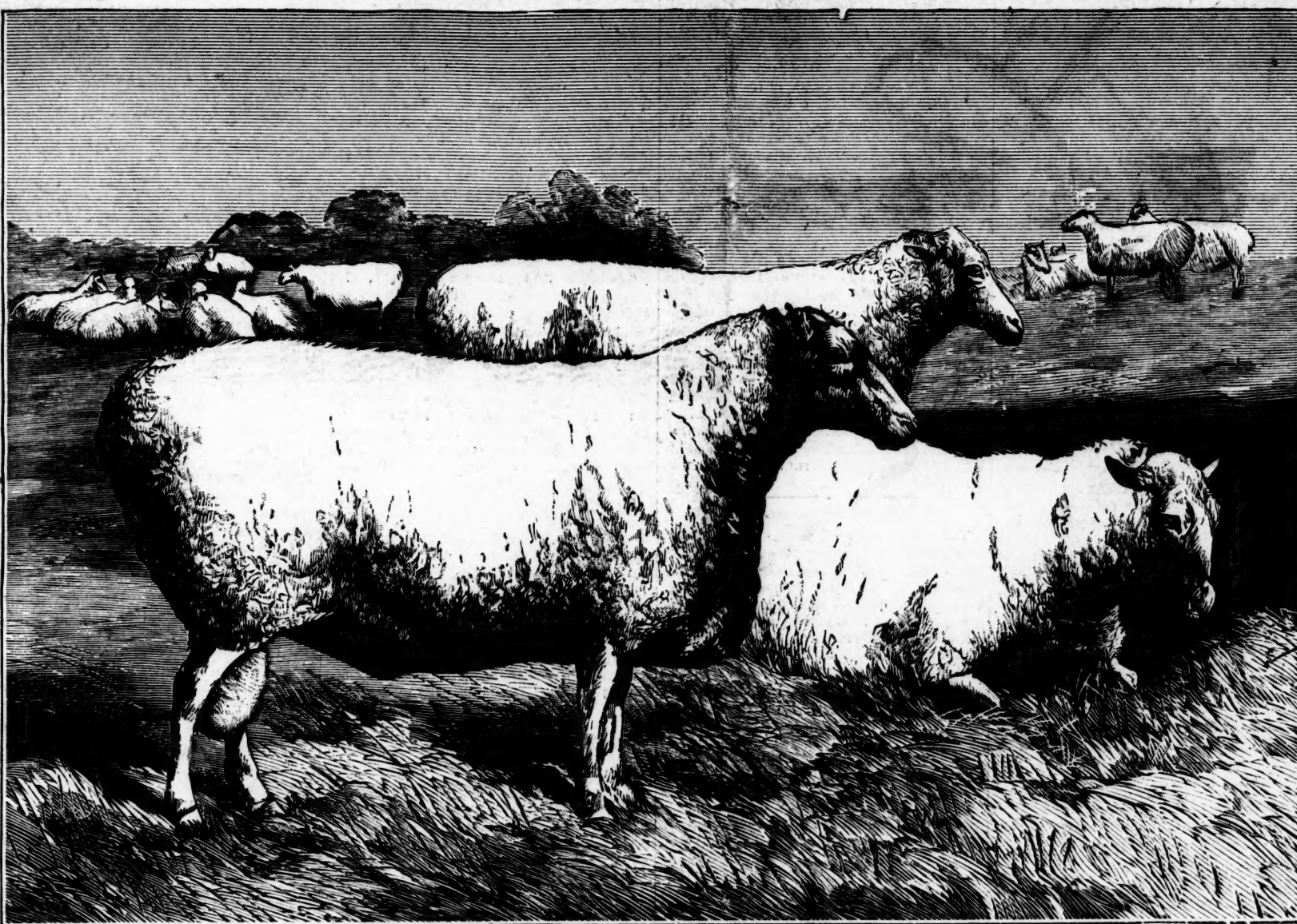
A large apple crop such as we have this
year always encourages the planting of
more orchards, and we suppose this year
will be no exception. In setting an orchard
a man has many years to wait before he can
receive any return from his investment, and
during all those years he should give good
cultivation, fertilization and care in the
way of pruning or training, which is the
better way, because it expresses the better
way. When this has been done properly,
and the trees begin bearing, he has an
investment which will give good returns
for many years if the care is kept up. It
is then false economy to take any
chances in the start by purchasing
cheap trees, or by carelessness in pre-
paring the ground for them. Thoroughly
soil the ground to be set, selecting
such as are adapted to the soil and climate
from among those that are in demand in the
market. Buy only of a reliable party, who
can be depended upon to furnish healthy,
vigorous trees, true to name, and see that
they are taken up with care. To obtain
such it may be necessary to pay a little more
than some would sell for, but scrub stock
in an orchard is as bad as elsewhere on the
farm.

Do not commit the mistake of making the
land too rich, or of putting manure into
the hole before setting the tree, but have
the land in good condition, say a good
corn crop. Give it good cultivation
while the trees are growing, avoiding the
small grain crops, but growing corn, beans
or peas, roots, tomatoes or squashes be-
tween the rows to get some pay for the
use of the land, and for the labor of working it
each year. It is easy from the above list to
make a rotation that would last until the
trees were filled the ground, or if it does not
there are others, like small fruits, which
might be added, or even a crop of
shades. The fertilizer used for these
crops would feed the trees also, and
it would be just where the trees
most needed it, beyond the extremity of
the branches, to tempt the feeding roots to
extend out after their food. Whatever
crop may be chosen do not crowd the trees
with it. While the ground will need work-
ing clear to the trunk of the trees, it is
better that there should be space enough to
work there after the crop has grown too
large to cultivate among. He who does
this will probably guard against borers and
other insect pests, and will have an orchard
that will give both pleasure and profit.

Dairy Notes.

The instructor in butter making at the
Ontario Agricultural College says that as
an average, on 36 farms where the skim milk
was tested for butter fat, the separator
saved one pound of butter per cow each
week over the gravity methods of setting,
or 40 pounds, worth \$6 in the season of 40
weeks. A herd of 10 cows would yield 400
more in that time if the separator was used,
which would soon repay its cost, besides the
advantage of less labor in caring for it, and
that, even greater, of having the skim milk
perfectly fresh for feeding to calves and
pigs. And if the cream is taken to a cream-
ery, there is a lighter load in going and no
load returning.

The advantage of the system of cold
storage which takes the surplus of our but-
ter at the time when the most is being sent
to market, and thus prevents overstocking
and a breakdown in price, can be readily
seen by most butter makers, but the con-
sumer does not always see that it is a bene-
fit to him. He feels it a hardship that he
cannot buy his butter in June when the
quality is the best in the season, at any
price he may be willing to pay. He de-
clares that the maker and the storage man
are combined to keep the prices
up by removing the surplus from the
open market, while he fails to remember
that because of this same storage he
can get his June-made butter next winter
in as good condition as when it first came
to market, and at about the same price,
while without it he would have then to



LESTER BREED OF SHEEP.

accept summer butter that had grown
rancid, or winter butter of very inferior
quality at almost any price the dealers
chose to ask. Cold storage has increased
the market value of winter butter by com-
pelling the dairyman to try by good feeding
and the best methods of handling to pro-
duce a grade of butter that will com-
pare successfully with the storage butter
made in June. We can well remember
when a large part of the winter made butter
from cows fed on salt hay, bog hay or late-
cut hay cured on the stump and no grain
was as white as lard, and rather inferior to
lard in flavor, as it acquired from filthy
stables, from kitchen, washroom and pantry
or from an ill ventilated cellar of vegeta-
bles, many odors and flavors that good
lard was free from.

Butter makers should remember if they
make butter next winter that the feeding of
cottonseed meal makes butter harder, with
a high melting point, about 100° with
most cows, and if used liberally the but-
ter crumbles when cut, giving it a cheesy ap-
pearance not liked by some. Substitute
either gluten or linseed meal, and do not
use over five pounds daily for a large cow,
with at least twice as much other grain, and
we would prefer not to have over one-fourth
of the grain given to be of these two feeds
of cottonseed meal, which we would return
to in summer to make butter later shipment
better.

The Kansas City Journal says there is a
Danish butter maker working in that city
for the Brady-McIntire Creamery Company
who churns the cream from 20,000 cows
every day, or more than all the housewives
in Missouri and Kansas combined. He
turns out 1200 pounds of butter every 40
minutes, and churns 10 times a day, or 64
times of butter. There are 45 skimming sta-
tions within 60 miles of Kansas City that
supply him with cream, sending it in can-
isters 10 to 20 gallons each. It goes into five
tanks holding 800 gallons each, in which
are coils of pipes through which is forced
water from an artesian well 600 feet deep.
These pipes are kept in constant motion
for four hours, cooling the cream to 55°.
This is done at night, and the cream is
supposed to be ripe by daylight and fit
for the churn, which is barrel
shaped, 30 feet long and 10 feet through,
and after this has been revolved by ma-
chinery for 40 minutes the butter is
churned and worked, 1500 pounds ready for
packing: 75 pounds of salt go to each
churning or about one ounce to the pound.
The cream is taken from the milk at the
stations by the separator, and thus the
skim milk of 30,000 cows goes back to the
farms to feed calves, pigs and poultry, and
probably not a little of it to feed the
farmers' families, for the Missouri and
Kansas farmers are not wasteful.

A correspondent of the Michigan Farmer
puts up a strong argument for the private
dairy instead of patronizing the creamery.
He says it would cost him about \$800 per
year to send the milk from his 20 cows to
the creamery and pay for making it into
butter. It costs some people more than
that, as they have to keep an extra man,
extra team and extra wagon, also find fuel
to heat water for cleaning cans, and for
heating the skim milk for calves and pigs.
Instead of this he spends about two hours
a day or 600 hours in a year taking care of
his milk and making butter, which is equal
at above rates to 50 cents an hour for his

time. All his utensils aside from the sepa-
rator cost him less than \$15, have been in
use 10 years, and are good for 25
years more. Most of the creamery
patrons receive about 14 cents net
per pound for their butter, which he thinks
is pretty poor business. He acknowl-
edges that in the general market creamery
butter is quoted higher than dairy butter,
but a large per cent. of dairy butter is sold
to private customers at a better price than
creamery butter, and he thinks three-
fourths of the private families in Grand
Rapids use dairy butter, and most of them
do so because they prefer it to creamery
butter. We are glad there is one who thinks
that private dairies can compete success-
fully with the creameries, for we have
feared that the creameries were getting in
such favor that dairymen might think a farm
was of no use unless near a creamery, cheese
factory, condensation or milk route, while
we feel sure that a young, healthy and
industrious couple who had a good knowl-
edge of dairying and other branches of
farming, especially the raising of young
stock, pigs and poultry, could make a good
living on a good farm if they were not
within 30 miles of either of those conven-
iences, or even within 20 miles of railroad.
The secret would be to reduce all crops into
such shape that the most value could be got
at the least weight and that the time of mar-
keting would not be every day or every
time when the work was needed at home.
Butter, cheese, wool, salt pork, bacon and
ham, eggs and dressed poultry had a mar-
ket any day in the week, and so do apples
and potatoes.

See Notes.

A writer in Gleason's says that he has
found by experience that giving solid comb
from a colony that has died to a young
swarm is the worst use he can put them to.
Many a time he has hired swarms into
hives full of comb and they would leave,
and when the queen was caged they would
prefer to go back to the parent colony with-
out her than to stay there. He would
prefer to put much old combs through a
cleaning process on top of a strong colony,
and allow them to store honey in them, the
more the better, than give them these combs
of honey to the young swarms. He says the
amount of section honey they will store
under such conditions will astonish the
owner.

A California correspondent of the New
York Sun credits bees with having the
power to forecast rain, saying that some-
times they will all come working and re-
turn to the hive when perhaps there is not
a cloud in sight or any moisture apparent
in the air, and when they do so heavy rain
may be expected soon. On the contrary
if they go busily about their work in a
cloudy morning one may be sure that no
rain will result. We had not noticed this,
but there seems to be an instinct in animals
and insects that enables them to seem to
foresee a coming storm quite as accurately
as the weather bureau.

Feeding Cows.

Among the agricultural papers I read I
think yours takes the lead, and affords me
the greatest satisfaction. Especially I like
the attractive and thorough manner in
which you report the market, while the
articles from your correspondents are prac-
tical and instructive. I agree in the main
with what Mr. George E. Newell writes
about feeding cows, but take exception
when he says that it is best not to feed them

when the milking is in progress.

Mr. Newell has been that, where cows
have a short pasture, so that I have to feed
them at the barn, more or less, the year
around that they give down their milk
better if their managers are well filled with
fodder of some attractive kind, and their
attention is taken up in eating it. I think I
get more milk by adopting the course that I
do by feeding them either grain or hay dur-
ing the milking process.

Norwell, Mass. HENRY A. TURNER.

Farm Hints for October.

THE CORN CROP.

While it used to be the custom to husk
the corn and dig the potatoes so late that
fingers suffered with the cold, very few
potatoes now get to so late a date now. We
should cut corn as Western farmers do their
wheat, before it was fully ripe, and let it
ripen in the shock. If there is any loss in
the grain, there is a saving in the fodder.
After the husking, see that the stover is
well put up, so that shocks will not fall
down or be blown down, and let it get well
dried before putting into the mows. Those
who have silos may think it better to pick
off the best ears for husking and make
silage from the rest or to make silage of it
all. We would prefer to husk all that we
thought worth the labor.

ROOT CROPS

Nearly all the root crops are to be dug
this month. Beets and mangels need to be
well dried off before packing away, and
they should be put in a cool place where the
sun and wind cannot reach them to wither
them. We consider this to be as important
when they are intended for stock feeding as
when meant for market, for we think a
withered beet has lost something of its dis-
tinctibility if it has not lost all nutritive
qualities. They also should not be bruised
in handling, as they soon start to decay.
Carrots, some next, and while they keep in
better condition than beets through the
winter, they are best kept in about the same
way.

Potatoes are in most cases fit to be dug
now, as the tops seem to have died down
early, and we think the sooner they are out
of the ground after the tops are dead the
better. A heavy rain may start a new
growth on some, but it will not increase the
crop and will injure the quality. Let them
get well dry, but not sunburned or
wind burned before packing them up. Try
the plan of saving seed
from the most prolific hills, which
we think is more important than the
selection of large tubers. In fact we
prefer the medium or egg size for seed to
the larger ones. Burn all potato tops as
soon as dry enough. The loss of any fer-
tilizing property by burning is small, and
more than balanced by the gain of destruc-
tion of fungus and insect pests. If winter
cabbages are growing so rapidly as to begin
cracking, nip them over toward the north,
lifting a part of the roots out of the soil.
This will check the growth, while they will
keep better there for a month longer than
in the cellar or shed.

GATHERING FRUIT.

This month the apples and pears should
be harvested, and the work cannot be too
carefully done. The heavy wind which
brought so much fruit to the ground a few
weeks ago has lessened the labor of harvest-
ing the crop, and it is likely to keep prices
low on all fruit that is not sound and un-
bruised for some weeks yet, but it will make
smaller supply later on, and we shall expect

to see higher prices for the best grades as
soon as these disappear. Handle such
fruit as carefully as if they were
eggs, and sort them so that but
one kind and one size will go in a
barrel, then pack so that the barrels may
be moved without the fruit rattling inside,
and keep them cool. Never pack fruit
when it is damp from dew or other cause.
We like to let it lie a few days after pick-
ing, both to dry down the stem and to color
up a little more if it needs it, and while we
notice that some writers say they prefer to
have it packed directly from the tree, we
should not do so unless the fruit was well
colored. On young trees pruned very open
it may attain full color on the tree.

BANKING CELERY.

While the early varieties of celery may
be blanched by setting boards snugly
against the rows, or by the use of straw or
leaves, the later or winter celery is best
blanched by the old method of handling or
drawing the stalks closely together and
plucking earth around them, repeating the
process as the stalks grow out. With one
banking now and another next month it
may be made ready for the Thanksgiving
market. If intended for a later market it
will need but one banking next month, the
process to be finished in the pit during the
winter. Never handle or bank celery when
it is wet, as this causes rapid decay.

FALL MANURING.

The last of this month is not too early to
put manure upon rhubarb and asparagus
beds, or around grape vines, currant, black-
berry and raspberry bushes. That is, it is
not too early if the leaves have fallen off,
which shows when the growth has stopped
for this season. But before any manure is
put on, prune all that is needed, cutting
away dead and superfluous wood, and burn-
ing everything cut off, and also all weeds,
mud and leaves. We believe in purifica-
tion by fire to destroy disease germs and
insects. We wish we could per-
suade all our readers to try one method
of fall manuring: to sow winter rye on all
bare ground that is to be plowed next
spring. Sow early that it may make a good
growth, and it will keep the land warm,
and it will be ready to work earlier next
spring. As to fall topdressing of grass, do
it any time after the frost kills the grass, or
as soon after as it may be thought that the
manure will not produce too heavy a later
growth. We have found such a time in
October, or it may be necessary to wait
until next month for it.

CARE OF FARM STOCK

The cattle need but little special care
this month, excepting to push along those
that are fattening as rapidly as possible,
and do not keep young stock or milch cows
out of doors in cold storms or frosty nights,
or make the mistake of trying to have them
keep their living in the fields after the grass
has become so dry or frostbitten as to have
no nutrition in it. Make all changes in
feeding gradually, from pasture to dry feed,
and all increases in amount or all improve-
ment in quality to fattening stock. We
have felt that we could make more pounds
of grain in a week at less cost, on both
cattle and hogs, from the middle of Octo-
ber to the last of November than at any
other season of the year, though we liked
to feed cattle a little longer to get them
what we called well finished. When we
had fat hogs to sell we usually found a
better price as soon as they were well fat-
tened than if we kept them longer.

FARM POULTRY.

Such poultry as are to be made ready for
Thanksgiving markets should be fed liber-
ally this month, but not kept confined any
more than they have been until a week or
ten days before killing, when they should
be in small yards. We never believed in
cooping and stuffing, for those who are not
experts at it at least. Make the house snug,
against draughts through it, and see that
doors and windows are in proper condition
for winter, but there will probably not be a
night or but few this month that they
should be kept closed. Yet it is better to
begin to teach them to seek shelter in the
house every night early enough so that
they will not be hard to get inside, as the
time will soon be here when all must be
sheltered from wind and storm.

The Breed That Pays.

The only breed of animals that pays is
the one that is selected carefully for the
peculiar qualities which are desirable, and
which they can transmit to their offspring.
If we can select such parents it matters
little from what breed they come. Individ-
ual qualities count for more than breed in
this respect. The worn-out, fat-end ani-
mals of some good breed of sheep, cattle or
swine will not transmit as good qualities to
their young as some strong, vigorous, re-
sult worthy couple that may not have good
ancestry, but an excellent record them-
selves. They will come pretty near laying
the foundation for a new strain that will
become famous for their qualities.

Not sufficient attention is paid to the in-
dividual qualities of breeding stock as a
rule. There is the fear of losing the dis-
tinctive traits of the breed, and so no ani-
mal except the pure-bred stock is selected.
If one is anxious to keep only pure-bred
stock on the farm, this, of course, is all
right, and even necessary, but the farmer
breeding for individual quality and profit
cannot always do this. He has stock which
has performed good service for him, and
he does not want to stop breeding them be-
cause they may be only half or one quarter
blood. From these latter we sometimes
get our finest type of sheep.

A thoroughbred ram is considered essen-
tial for the breeding of lambs that will keep
up the quality of the flock, and this is em-
phasized particularly because the ram de-
cides the character of the lambs more than
the ewe. Consequently we need to be care-
ful of the ram. Select not only good breed,
but a good individual. If a young, immature
ram is selected the lambs will show an early
maturity, and they can be bred much earlier
than if the ram first used was an old one.
This principle must be followed when we
are breeding for early maturity. The old ram,
however, will produce just as good offspring
in every other way, and where early ma-
turity is not desired the old ram has a
slight advantage over the young, im-
mature one. Successful breeders use both
young and old, and the point is not so much
in the age of the ram as in his quality,
strength, vigor and record. One fine ram
might easily add a pound to the fleece of
the flock, and if he will do this it will pay
to spend time and money in selecting him.
Breeding from such animals is always sat-
isfying, and the returns are proportion-
ately greater than the outlay.
Minnesota. A. B. BARRETT.

Some Apple Notes.

From most parts of the country come the
reports that the apple crop on the whole
will be larger this season than ever before,
and the danger now confronting farmers is
the inevitable consequence of a big crop.
The tendency will be for low prices. Some
farmers will rush their apples to market as
soon as possible and flood the merchants,
who must work them off at a discount. In
this way early low prices are established,
and it may be that they will not re-
cover until late in winter. There is
no reason for doing such a foolish
thing, for great as the supply is,
the market is greater. While the crop
promised to be the greatest on record, the
consumptive demand also promises to be
beyond all precedent. It should be remem-
bered that we have opened up new markets
abroad for our apples, and the countries
south of us are beginning to eat our famous
winter fruit. Then factories annually con-
sume millions of pounds of apples for jel-
lies, canning and preserves. All these com-
bined will this year take care of the surplus
apples if they are marketed with wisdom.

There is first the necessity of studying
the foreign demand. Europe will take our
apples freely at prices that will pay well,
but they must be selected with care and
carefully packed. The farmer who will
select the best keeping and best selling
apples, dry them thoroughly, pack them for
long shipment, and send them to responsible
exporters will make money. Nine-tenths
of the apples received at shipping points
have to be repacked, and defective fruit
taken out. The farmer pays for this
extra labor in his diminished returns.
There is no reason why the apples
should not be packed properly at home,
so that they could go straight to the
steamer, and when unloaded in London
they would be in good marketable condi-
tion. A fact worth remembering is that
Canadian growers do this work better than
American. This is not due to patriotism,
but simply to superior handling of the
fruit. Canadian apples are no better than
ours, nor as good as many of our choicest
varieties, but if foreigners only get our sec-
ond-rate fruit, we cannot blame them for
thinking otherwise. JAMES S. LEWIS.

Thomas W. Lawson turned the winnings
of Borneo, which amounted to \$300,000,
in the Transvaal stake at Lexington, over
to the Kansas Trotting Horse Breeders'
Association, to be donated to some worthy
charitable organization in Lexington.

AGRICULTURAL.

Practical Pig Pointers.

Every swine breeder should have ample pasture for the pigs, with abundant clean water.

Salt and ashes aid digestion in swine. Cholera will be prevented if sulphur be mixed with the salt and ashes. The sulphur may be mixed with slop also.

Live rarely infest hogs that have plenty of sulphur.

A clean feeding place for swine is a prime necessity.

Hot, dry, dusty sheds in warm weather will insure cholera in the swine.

All sleeping places of swine should be cleaned often and thoroughly, especially in the hot weather.

Rusty old straw is one of the very worst materials for bedding for swine.

Green corn fed to hogs will cause them to have worms.

Every hog showing any sign of sickness should be at once taken out of the herd and isolated for treatment.

Cholera in the herd travels swiftly from one animal to another.

When a pig refuses to eat and thumps and has his hair turned the wrong way, rot him out and give him a dose of axe. Make the dose a big one.

Let the pigs ask for their feed occasionally, just to put an edge on their appetite. As soon as they equal for something to eat let them have it.

The healthy hog's stomach is as regular as clockwork in demanding food.

When feeding for fattening always watch for signs of indigestion. Obey the first sign by reducing rations.

Remember the stuffing and cramming and jamming food into a pig to fatten it in a short time is a wholly abnormal, unnatural performance. We must expect it to wreck some of the forced animals.

Large herds in small quarters are liable to disease.

Sour will prepare the pigs for infection with the cholera germ.

Oats, corn, grass, milk, unsalted kitchen slops, salt, wood ashes and sulphur are the main elements in diet to keep hogs healthy.

Spilled grain in the shed is dangerous food for swine.

Cholera germs remain in the soil for years. Never put swine on land where other swine have died of the disease.

Fall outbreaks of the hog cholera do not spread so fast or so far as earlier outbreaks.

Most of the so-called cures for hog cholera will, on trial, prove worthless.

Don't let dogs eat swine that have died of cholera or other germ diseases. Dogs thus fed roam over the neighborhood and, by means of their droppings, may infect every herd whose grounds they visit.

The spray pump and disinfectants should be used freely around the piggens.

The pig's first year is his time of greatest liability to cholera.

Healthy and vigorous pigs are the only ones that have any chance to withstand cholera infection.

Early spring pigs are often chilled to death. Early fall pigs are often weakened by very warm weather.

All sops should be fed in clean troughs. The wood of troughs becomes impregnated with particles of food that sour and become poisonous.

With corn fed in a dry and dusty pen, and with drinking water from foul, stagnant pools the herd is doomed to cholera.

Salt assists in the digestion and assimilation of grass and corn.

Asbes are germicidal in the feed of swine.

Charcoal fed to pigs keeps their stomachs free from over-acidity, insuring thorough digestion.

Charred corn cobs wet thoroughly are relished by swine and are conducive to health.—New York Farmer.

apt to be small, weak colonies, and we have heard men say that they required more feeding over to give brood comb and to feed them before winter, and perhaps in the spring again to start them to raising brood, than they were worth. Yet that is just the kind of work that pays in beekeeping as in almost everything else. To take that which is almost worthless, and make it valuable, leaves the results as almost clear profit.

With frame hives and proper apparatus for handling them, there is but little labor involved in giving brood comb or in feeding, but if one does not like this way, two late swarms may be united to make one large colony, and if they are fed so that they will have stores to carry them through the winter they will be as good as any in the spring.

One indication of a poor queen or one too old may often be found in the number of drones in or about the hive. Nearly all queens will produce some drones if allowed to have brood comb, but some will lay in worker cells and produce drones there. Such worker cells with drone brood may be detected by the raised appearance of the caps, which look entirely different from the flat capping over the worker brood. But when there is no queen and there are laying workers they usually build drone comb and there may be from one to a dozen eggs in each cell.

If the trouble seems to be simply that the queen is too old, or has not been fertile, or if she is one that produces too many drones, destroy her at once, and either give a new queen or a comb of brood, from which they may raise one. Experienced beekeepers raise queens so easily and sell them so cheaply that it is better to buy of them than to begin with the brood comb. But when there is no queen and workers have begun laying in the cells, it is better to take out all the comb and out every drone cell and every one with the raised caps, and give the combs to other colonies. The loss of the colony is not much, as the bees are old and comparatively of no value, and it would soon die out, while the combs may be of value to the other colonies.

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apt to be small, weak colonies, and we have heard men say that they required more feeding over to give brood comb and to feed them before winter, and perhaps in the spring again to start them to raising brood, than they were worth. Yet that is just the kind of work that pays in beekeeping as in almost everything else. To take that which is almost worthless, and make it valuable, leaves the results as almost clear profit.

With frame hives and proper apparatus for handling them, there is but little labor involved in giving brood comb or in feeding, but if one does not like this way, two late swarms may be united to make one large colony, and if they are fed so that they will have stores to carry them through the winter they will be as good as any in the spring.

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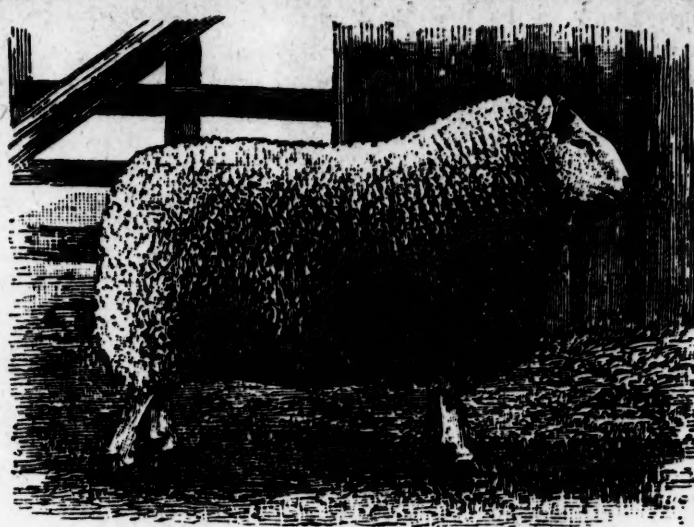
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ENGLISH PRIZE CHEVIOT RAM.

latter to carry his stock along he is justified in roting ahead and feeding liberally, but if he cannot winter them on what he has it is better to weed out the flocks now. Let this be the first economy practiced. Before the stock is taken from the pastures sell the poorest, or those the least likely to make profitable returns. Beyond this I would advise no one to sell at all. Simply reduce the stock to the limits necessary for wintering them on the food at hand. The amount of food should be sufficient for good liberal feeding, and variety enough to satisfy the appetites of the animals. They do so much better on a varied diet that it pays to have this ready for them at all times. Especially do we want to look out for the winter food of all farm stock because we are coming more to realize that it is winter farming that pays the best. Only intelligent, progressive and active farmers can engage successfully in winter dairying, poultry raising, and the production of winter lambs. The great mass of farmers will stick to summer farming at the season of the year when different things are the greatest. It is by overcoming these greater difficulties that he makes his larger profits.

WILLIAM CONWAY.

Butter Market.

The butter market has been dull thus far this week, and almost without change in price. The receipts are nearly up to the usual amount for the time of year, being very nearly equal to the demand for home consumption. There is a good demand for extra Northern creamery at 24 cents in second sizes, and 23 cents in large tubs with assorted spruce tubs Western at 23 and large ash tubs from 24 to 25 cents. Some fancy lots may reach as high as the Northern, firsts are from 20 to 21 cents and Eastern from 18 to 21 cents, with seconds at 18 to 19 cents. Boxes are selling fairly well, and with private lots as plenty, both have same quotations, 23 to 24 cents for extra Northern, 24 to 25 for extra Western, 21 to 22 cents for extra on ry, and fair to good at 18 to 20 cents. About 3000 tubs from June stock in cold storage sold at 18 to 21 cents, and renovated butter has sold well at 18 to 20 cents. But little doing in imitation creamery at 16 to 16 1/2 cents for small extra and firsts, and 15 cents for seconds. Ladies' dailies at 15 to 15 1/2 cents.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 17,387 tubs, and 28,894 boxes, a total weight of 929,355 pounds. For the previous week the total weight was 1,070,708 pounds, and for the corresponding week last year 928,911 pounds. For the month of September the receipts amounted to 4,003,474 pounds, and for the corresponding week last year 4,019,117 pounds in September last year.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were 33,643 pounds, against 16,900 pounds for the corresponding week last year. From New York the exports were 98 tubs, and from Montreal 14,571 packages. The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company gives the following statement for the week: Taken in 3810 tubs, out 6163 tubs, stock 163,687 tubs, against 133,185 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 22,020 tubs, against 10,335 tubs same time last year, and with these added the total stock is 185,677 tubs, against 143,520 tubs a year ago, an increase for it is year of 43,097 tubs. During the month of September the stock in cold storage was reduced 18,328 tubs, against 21,209 tubs the same month last year.

The receipts for past five months have been 30,652,846 pounds, against 29,612,763 pounds in same time last year, with exports of 599,304 pounds, against 1,034,527 pounds. Debiting supplies on hand the consumption has been 22,637,463 pounds this year and 22,905,036 last year, a falling off of 277,576 pounds. The stock on hand in storage is now 1,723,890 pounds more than a year ago.

Vegetables in Boston Market.

While the number of farmers who bring in vegetables is not as great now as it was a month or six weeks ago, the wagons are well loaded, and the quality offering now is quite up to that offered in an ordinary season. There seems to be a lively trade generally in the morning, though as usual, those who have the produce put up in the nearest manner generally sell out most readily. Prices have varied some as the supply has changed with the season, but they are generally steady. Beets are firm at 50 to 60 cents a box, and so are carrots at 50 cents, while good parsnips are \$1. Flat turnips in small supply at 50 cents a box and yellow firm at \$1.25 a barrel.

Onions are easier at \$1.65 a barrel for natives red or yellow, \$3 to \$3.50 for white, and \$1.75 per crate for Spanish. Leeks are 40 cents a dozen bunches and chives from 75 cents to \$1. Radishes steady at 40 cents a box. Hothouse cucumbers \$4 a box. Few pickling cucumbers and all at prices as to six, \$3 to \$5 per thousand. Tomatoes are very scarce and sell at 75 cents to \$1 a box, with green ones at 40 to 50 cents. Peppers steady at 60 to 85 cents a bushel and egg plant 75 cents to \$1 a box. Celery in good supply and fair demand at \$1 a dozen. Squash a little easier at 60 cents a dozen for summer, 75 cents to \$1 a barrel for Marrow, \$1 to \$1.25 for Turban, Bay State or Hubbard.

Cabbages are in good supply at 60 to 75 cents a barrel, and native cauliflowerers plenty at 60 cents to \$1.50 a dozen as to size. Lettuce varies in quality from 25 to 50 cents a box. Spinach plenty again at 15 to 20 cents a box, and parsley abundant at the same prices. String beans in moderate supply but light demand at \$1.25 a bushel for wax and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for green. Shell beans scarce at \$1.75 to \$2 Lima beans \$2 to \$2.25 for large, and \$3 for small or Sieva. Green corn growing scarce and a good

article brings 85 cents to \$1 a box. Mushrooms 75 cents a pound for native and \$1 for hothouse. Mint 25 cents a dozen and water areas 35 cents.

There is a liberal supply of potatoes, and prices are easy. Arrostook at 50 cents for Green Mountain and 47 to 48 cents for extra Rose and Hebron. York State 43 to 45 cents for round and 40 to 48 cents for long. A full supply of sweet potatoes with demand only moderate. Jersey, double head barrels \$1, and in bulk \$1.63 to \$1.75. Norfolk and Eastern Shore \$1.57 to \$1.60.

Export Apple Trade.

The export apple shipments to European ports for the week ending Sept. 30, 1900, were 31,843 barrels, including 14,895 barrels to Liverpool, 7733 barrels to London, 8743 barrels to Glasgow and 1231 barrels various. The exports included 3544 barrels from Boston, 9467 barrels from New York and 9127 barrels from Montreal. For the same week last year the apple shipments were 43,216 barrels. The total apple shipments since the opening of the season have been 96,909 barrels; same time last year 143,573 barrels. In detail the shipments have been 10,095 barrels from Boston, 41,228 barrels from New York, 33,893 barrels from Montreal and 21,693 barrels from Halifax.

Cable advices from Messrs. J. C. Houghton & Co., Liverpool, report sales on Monday of Baldwin's at \$2.67 to \$3.00, Greenings \$2.85, Spys \$3.15, Messrs. James Lindsay & Son, Edinburgh and Glasgow report quick market. Baldwin's \$3.40 to \$3.50, Spys \$3.50 to \$4.15, Kings \$4.85 to \$5.10, Greenings \$1.90 to \$3.40, Snow \$3.64 to \$3.60 and others \$3.50 to \$3.80. They say: "It begins to look as though there is some hope of better results, especially for good qualities."

Boston Fish Market.

There is a fair supply of fresh fish on the market, with prices a little lower. Market cod is selling at 3 to 3 1/2 cents, large at 3 1/2 to 4 cents and steak at 4 1/2 to 5 cents. Shore haddock is bringing 4 1/2 to 5 cents, small hake 2 to 2 1/2 cents and large or medium at 2 1/2 to 3 cents. Crust at 2 to 2 1/2 cents, soup at 5 to 6 cents, weak fish at 6 to 7 cents and butterfish steady at 9 to 10 cents. There is a good supply of bluefish at 9 to 10 cents for large and 7 to 8 cents for small. Halibut is still short at 16 to 17 cents for white and 12 to 15 cents for gray. Eastern brown salmon is steady at 20 to 22 cents, while swordfish is very scarce. Mackerel are not so plenty at 20 to 25 cents for large and 12 to 13 cents for medium. Oysters are still quiet at \$1 for Norfolk standards, \$1.25 for Providence Rivers and fresh-opened Stanfords. In the shell Blue Points at \$3.75 a bushel, or \$7.50 a barrel. Scallops are scarce at \$1.35 a gallon. Clams bring 50 cents a gallon, or \$2.75 to \$3 a barrel in the shell. Lobsters are steady at 16 cents live and 18 cents boiled.

POULTRY.

Practical Poultry Points.

If the glory and profit of producing eggs in winter has departed, which some assert to be the case, because of the amount of cold storage eggs now put upon the market, and which certainly does prevent the scarcity which once prevailed for a few months in the winter, raising prices to 50 cents per dozen at times, there is a chance for the poultry keeper to change his winter production to growing broiler chickens.

Do not understand us to say that there is not now a good profit in egg production in the winter at the prices which are paid for strictly fresh fancy lots, because we think there is. There is a wide difference between the price paid for nearby eggs from one who is known to have them not more than a week old, and to feed only good food to the hens, and the best selected Western eggs sent to our markets. There are always customers who will pay an extra price every week in the year to be sure they will have such eggs.

And there are those who will pay a fancy price for broiler chickens from Christmas to June. They need not weigh more than 1 1/2 to two pounds each, but they must be well fattened and with a fair proportion of meat, not as we once heard a farmer describe broilers, as something that "when head and legs were removed were nothing but bones and pin feathers." He probably spoke of them as he knew them from his own growing, hatched late from mongrel birds and allowed to run at large until he feared they would eat their heads off, then killed and eaten because no one cared to buy them for market.

But to get good broilers one needs a good breed or cross breed that can be properly fed to make a snug-billed, blocky chicken at the weights we have named, with meat on breast and legs. The American class, Rocks or Wranglers, of whatever color, and the Rhode Island Red, make such chickens, and we have seen very good ones from a cross of the Brown or White Leghorn and Brahma.

To grow them one needs a warm room, not necessarily much warmer than is needed for winter laying hens, as they should be kept until they are ready to go to market, and then they can endure the temperature of a house in which water never freezes, but there should be more care in having everything clean in the house. No lice or mites, no filth allowed to accumulate, and always clean sand on the floor and clean straw in the coop. The hens also would need this to produce best results, but being more hardy they might not die off like chickens if all was not quite up to standard.

For Christmas trade, hatching should begin in October, and should be kept up until March, as often as the incubator can be filled, and hatch them out. They can be as well hatched under hens if one can get them broody at the right time, but we think the incubator is the most reliable in winter. It is always ready for work after the temperature has been brought to the right point, and it will not go off to leave the eggs half hatched if the lamp is filled and trimmed regularly.

We would begin with a stiff dough of about equal parts of cornmeal and wheat bran or fine middlings, which may be baked and crumbled for them after they are a week old, if thought best. But at that time also they will begin to pick cracked corn or wheat. Then they need some fine but clean grit, and some meat, meal, also green food, or clover hay or clover meal. They need fresh water as often as they are fed, and it should be so arranged that they cannot get into it to soil it or wet their feet. Skim milk will not take the place of water, and do not believe any one who says it will. It may be warmed and used to mix the mash for them, or it may be curdled as in making cottage cheese and mixed with the mash, in which case it is a partial substitute for meat. As they grow older reduce the bran feed, and increase the corn and cornmeal. If a cheap rice can be obtained, clean but broken rice, it may be used, as may be stale bread, for one feed a day during the last two weeks of feeding. It gives especial delicacy and fine flavor to the flesh.

They need to be liberally fed five or six times a day at first, and if kept in a brooder the heat needs to be carefully regulated, and starting at about 100° to be let run down gradually as they grow. The correct temperature is more easily found by watch than by guess, and by a regular rule, as much may depend on number in a brooder, which should not exceed 50, and upon how they are fed. If they huddle under the cover most of the time in the day they are probably too cool, while if they come out with mouths open the air is being kept too warm.

Encourage them to exercise by feeding them outside of the brooder, and never give more than they eat up clean, or if too much is given take it away at once. Do not throw the food in the sand, but feed in a dish or on a board and have it clean every time. We never found any advantage to give boiled eggs, though the little ones eat them greedily, and if they are infertile eggs hatched, perhaps they can be used for that purpose as well as for any. Certainly we would prefer to have the chickens set on them ten days, or they have been in the incubator that time.

Some of the fall hatched pullets may be saved to lay the next summer, and October chickens should begin to lay in March or April if hatched about March, or April pullets should begin in November, and often will be the best stock to furnish winter eggs for sale or for hatching. They should be separated from those intended for broilers at two months old, and fed liberally, but not given so much fattening food, but more bran, meat and green food. Keep them growing but not fat.

One of the most important requisites for raising broiler chickens is to have fertile eggs from healthy and vigorous fowl. Do not take them from fowl weakened by disease or from those over fat, or show that have been given stimulating egg foods to induce heavy laying. Select eggs of normal size and shape, that have not been chilled, and have them as nearly fresh laid as possible. Such eggs are best obtained if the chicken grower keeps his own fowl and feeds them himself. We have no preference for eggs from old fowl over those of well-grown pullets, excepting that we would reject the first few eggs laid.

Fowlry and Game.

The receipts of poultry are liberal, but largely from the West. This keeps up prices for fresh killed stock nearly to last week's rates, and choice large chickens are 16 to 18 cents with fair to good at 12 to 15 cents. Extra choice fowl are 18 cents and common to good 10 to 11 cents. Spring ducks in moderate demand at 11 to 13 cents, young geese at 16 to 18 cents, and young turkeys at 18 to 20 cents. All are in moderate

supply. Pigeons are steady at \$1 to \$1.35 a dozen and squabs \$1.75 to \$2.25. Western stock plenty, but chicken mostly only ordinary in quality. Some choice roosters or broilers of two pounds each bring 1 1/2 to 12 cents, but most lots dull at 10 to 11 cents, and some go at 9 cents. Fowls at same figures but have a better demand, and few below 10 cents. Old roosters at 7 to 7 1/2 cents. Young turkeys run poor and sell hard at 8 to 10 cents, with ducks at 5 to 8 cents. Live poultry in only moderate demand with fowls at 10 cents, chickens at 9 to 10 cents, and old roosters at 5 to 6 cents. But little demand for game, and chicken geese are dull at \$1.25 a pair, with snipe and plover \$2 to \$2.50 a dozen, but scarce.

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

The Hatch Experiment Station at Amherst planted last year 34 varieties of potatoes, all from seed of their own raising. Of each variety, with a few exceptions, 80 hills were planted one foot apart in drills three feet apart. The soil was a medium loam, in grass and clover for two years preceding, and had about five cords of barnyard manure per acre spread and plowed in. Then it had a fertilizer of 240 pounds each nitrate of soda and tankage, 400 pounds each phosphate and 100 pounds dried blood per acre, scattered and mixed in the furrows. One-half were dug at early market maturity Aug. 1, and the rest when fully matured Sept. 22 and 23.

There were 30 varieties that gave 40 pounds or more from 40 hills, or at the rate of about 240 bushels per acre, and 30 varieties at maturity gave 55 pounds to 40 hills, or about 330 bushels per acre. The largest amounts at first digging, per acre, were 300 bushels: Early Roberts, 294 Early Kansas and 294 Carmen No. 1. Neither of these were among the 35 best at last digging. The largest amounts at last digging were Early Dawn and Early Andes 509.1 each, Triumph 460.7 and Philbrook 416.2, with Washington and White Elephant each over 400 bushels.

Eleven varieties appeared in both lists, and we give yields at each digging for comparison as to the profits of digging early or waiting until fully matured. Burr's No. 1 222.1 Aug. 1 and 351.4 Sept. 22; Dutton's Seedling 294 and 363.7; Beauty of Hebron 297.2 and 382.2; Early 287.6 and 381.8; Esomons 275.3 and 397; Howard 275.8 and 403.1; Montana Wonder 260.6 and 347; Penn Manor 284.9 and 399.4; Prolife Rose 237.6 and 351.5; Vanguard 277.6 and 381.8; Victoria 294 and 389.4.

It will be noticed that many of these yielded over 100 bushels per acre more at last digging than at the early digging, also that the old Beauty of Hebron and Early Rose are found in both lists, thus ranking still among the most productive sorts, whether for early or late harvest.

Among varieties which have made good yields three or more years may be mentioned: Beauty of Hebron, Dutton's Seedling, Early Rose, Esomons, Philbrook, Prolife Rose, Restaurant, State of Maine, Thorburn, Vanguard and White Elephant.

The Practical Farmer asks its readers, "Should the English sparrow be destroyed? If so, how would you go about it?" Out of 15 replies all but one declare that they should be exterminated or destroyed as far as may be possible, and that one charges them with fouling and spoiling hay in the barn and driving away the song birds. The charges of eating small grain and the food put out for the chickens, their failure to eat insects, and their driving away or eating the eggs of the native insect-eating birds, as song sparrows, blue birds, swallows, martins, robins, bobolinks and others are alluded to by nearly all, as also their filthy habits around buildings. The methods of destroying them, as by baiting and shooting in the fall, feeding with poisoned grain in winter, catching in traps, also best done in winter, and destroying all nests and eggs during spring and summer. Michigan, Pennsylvania and Illinois have paid a bounty for their scalps, Pennsylvania having spent between \$75,000 and \$100,000 for that purpose in two years. Illinois pays two cents a head for them. But what is needed is concerted action by all the States, and active co-operation by all the farmers and in every city and village. This can be accomplished, and if they are not exterminated they can be so reduced in number as to be less troublesome. The editor of the above paper advises shooting our city parks with quail, which tear down the sparrows' nests as fast as they are built, but in the neighborhood of farms quail might prove nearly as much of a nuisance as the sparrows. By the way, we notice a report that our native birds have become more abundant this year where the forest tree caterpillars did so much damage.

When to Plant.—If the situation be not too much exposed where the roses are to be set out, we prefer fall planting for all hardy kinds. Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than does the rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and firmly pressed in with the foot, taking care not to bruise the roots. Budded roses should be planted sufficiently deep, so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth. We cannot too forcibly direct attention to the above rule. Pruning.—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others, to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of hybrid persians require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

Protection.—All of the Tea, Bengal, and most of the Bourbon classes need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates; indeed, all roses would be better for a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or, better, by sawing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches; oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.

Insects.—These are bugs which prevent many from cultivating the Queen of Flowers, but they offer little discouragement to loyal subjects, for generally it is only the careless and indolent who greatly suffer from these pests. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., a few simple directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled. The aphid is among the most annoying foes, and particularly insects plants in houses; healthy plants in the garden are but little liable to its attacks. There are numerous recipes for its destruction, and the cultivator can use those which are most convenient and efficacious.

The vapor of tobacco is not only very effective in destroying insects where it can be confined, as in greenhouses, but it is less injurious to delicate plants than either the smoke or the liquid. Hence, instead of fumigating greenhouses, it is customary now to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which, being moistened by the springing, creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life. This method will probably supersede the old way of fumigating with tobacco smoke, which we have always found, up to the present time, the best mode where appliances can be had for confining the smoke; this, however, is not very convenient for use in dwelling houses, but we have other excellent remedies which are more preferable. Take four ounces of quassa chips and boil them 10 minutes in a gallon



ENGLISH PUG.

last year. The birds gathered to destroy them and their eggs, and as the English sparrow did not care for that diet they lived, thrived and brought up their families.

A writer in American Gardening tells how he grows asparagus which weighs 22 pounds per bunch of 25 stalks in two years from the seed, as was shown at the American Institute, May 9. He selects soil rather light of good depth, and plows thoroughly. This is laid off in rows three to four feet apart, and he prefers four feet as giving the most room for cultivation. Through these rows he runs a trench 14 to 15 inches deep. In this he uses one horse load of well-rotted stable manure to every 75 feet of drill. This is tramped down hard, and dirt is raked in from the side to cover it three or four inches deep. Then it is raked level and a furrow an inch deep is drawn along this.

The seed is soaked in tepid water for 24 hours or longer, to insure a quick start. When the plants are a foot high, they are thinned to one foot apart. He weeds them by hand for space six inches each side of the plants, before turning the cultivator through, as to go too close with that might cover up the young plants; keeps the cultivator at work to maintain moisture in the soil for the young plants. The rows are covered with stable manure for the winter, and in the spring they have an application of one pound of nitrate of soda to 100 feet of drill. In this way, from seed of the Palmetto variety sown in May, 1898, he had in May, 1900, just two years from the seed, a full crop of marketable asparagus, better than some get who set two year old roots and then wait two years more before cutting.

The Cornell University in New York have been investigating a new disease of the current bushes, in which they have found the pink tubercles of the fungus Tubercularia vulgaris. These are most numerous near the base of the stalk, but are sometimes high up on the stem. On one plantation in Chautauque County two-thirds of the bushes were diseased, the foliage wilted and turned yellow, the fruit clusters small and prematurely colored, and many of the stems barren. Cuttings were taken from apparently healthy plants in the field, and many of them died, and those that did start were long out and made an inferior growth. They say that cuttings from a healthy plant in a diseased patch are not safe to use, that the disease may be transmitted by cuttings. That the spores exist both in bushes and in the soil. The only known remedy is to dig up, remove and burn all diseased plants at once. If as bad as they say, we would also destroy all plants very near the diseased ones.

Rose Culture.

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of soft water; strain off the chips and add four ounces of soft soap, which should be dissolved in it as it cools, stirring well before using. It may be applied with a clean painter's brush of moderate or small size, brushing every shoot and leaf that is infested. After 15 or 20 minutes have elapsed, the plants should be washed or syringed with pure water. Another good remedy is the same as above, only tobacco stems—say a quarter of a pound—are used instead of quassa.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose cultivator makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he gives a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should become over, and those given leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects, such as the saw fly larva, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, considerable spraying, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain. The red spider may be generally kept off by keeping the plants daily syringed with water. When plants are once infested with this dreaded insect, the fumes of sulphur will alone disperse or destroy them; his application will of course cause the foliage to drop off, but it is the only remedy we know to be efficacious. The red spider very seldom attacks plants in the open air, but confines itself to the plants under glass.

For the rose bag hand picking must be resorted to, for, like the red spider, it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil soap, and all such applications.

Mildew.—This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.—Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

With receipts last week of 3268 barrels of apples and an export trade of 3544 barrels, prices are held firm on all first-class fruit, with a good local demand. Even the wind-falls and inferior fruit brought in by farmers seem to be finding a ready market for immediate use. There is a good demand for choice, hand-picked Gravensteins at \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel. There are some from Nova Scotia not well colored, and rather ordinary, that bring \$2 to \$2.50. Duchess are \$1.50 to \$2, Twenty Ounces and Harvey \$1.50 to \$1.75, Hubbardston \$1.25 to \$1.75 and Pippins, Porters and Pound Sweet at \$1 to \$1.50. All must be first class to reach top quotations. Common sorts 50 to 75 cents a barrel. Pears in fair demand for choice, but ordinary call at low prices. Choice large Bartlett bring \$4 to \$4.50 a barrel, with common to good at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Seckels \$2.50 to \$3. Other sorts mostly 75 cents to \$1.50. Peaches in only moderate supply, but generally inferior in quality. Baskets of natives from 40 cents to \$1, according to variety, and bushel baskets Michigan at \$1 to \$2. Pines in moderate demand at 30 cents for Green Gage, 25 to 30 cents for Damsons and 20 to 25 cents for other good eating varieties, with common blue and green at 15 to 20 cents.

Grapes are in large supply, over 30,000 baskets and 10,000 carrels arriving last week. Pomegranates are in good supply at 9 to 10 cents. Selen 7 to 10 cents, Niagara 7 to 10 cents and Marthas 6 cents. Concord 11 to 12 cents for eight-pound and 5 to 7 cents for pines. Cranberries steady at \$5 to \$5.50 for Green Gage, 25 to 30 cents for Damsons and 20 to 25 cents for other good eating varieties, with common blue and green at 15 to 20 cents.

Not many California oranges now at \$3.50 to \$4.50 for choice to fancy 200 to 215 cents. Some extra fancy held at \$5. A few Jamaica oranges coming in at \$5 to \$5.50 a barrel. Messina and Palermo oranges for 200 counts \$2.50 for good, \$4 to \$4.25 for choice and \$4.75 to \$5 for fancy. 300 counts usually 25 cents a box less on same grades. Sorrento and Maori lemons, 300 counts, \$6 to \$7 a box. California grapes plenty but at steady prices. Tokays \$1.50 to \$1.75 a carrier. New California Gage \$1 for 10-pound packages. Dates 4 to 4 1/2 cents a pound. Bananas in moderate demand at \$1.50 to \$2 a bunch.

American Fruits for Export. If the Chicago World's Fair was an establishment to foreigners in showing what Americans could do in handling an exhibition, the American exhibits at Paris have been more of a marvel to them in showing what Americans can do in supplying an exhibition thousands of miles distant and across an ocean with fresh and perishable fruits and farm products; in fact, in doing this in line with the officials of the Paris Exposition declared to be impossible.

Mr. W. A. Taylor of the Division of Pomology of the agricultural department has just made the last shipment of fresh fruit to Paris, and he gives out some facts and figures which show that the American exhibits in apples and oranges have so far excelled everything in competition as to cause not only wide-eyed astonishment among Europeans, but to bring results at once commercially apparent in the preliminary arrangements of dealers in almost all northern Europe for the handling of American fruit.

"Speaking generally" said Mr. Taylor, "we have no active competition outside of the Crimea. There have been competitive exhibits since last March, two or three weeks apart. On May 3 the Crimea had a very little exhibit of last year's fruit. On May 25 they had much less, and on the June 13 exhibit they had been able to save only seven little shriveled specimens. It was funny, especially as we had about a thousand plates of fresh, bright, sound fruit."

American methods of packing and refrigeration have far outstripped those of Europe. The Frenchmen found it impossible to believe that our fruit had not been treated or dipped or preserved in some way. We have apples still left over from last year's crop in first-class condition. It also surprised them that our fruit stood up so well for weeks after it had been taken out of cold storage. Up to the time I left Paris in July the United States had taken more than twice as many prizes for its fruit as had all the rest of the countries combined. America has practically swept the field, and it will do our export trade an immense good. Up to the middle of September we had been awarded nearly 150 prizes for fruit.

There is a great foreign demand, too, for good fruit. In France they do not attempt to store fruit to any extent. They market their apples during the crop season, and as soon as the crop is off the trees, that is the last that is seen of apples, by any except the very rich, until the next season. During September of last year, which month is perhaps the best time for the season, quotations for Canadian Reinette, a favorite apple, were from \$1.30 to \$1.60 per bushel. By December apples were practically out of the market and the same apples were quoted wholesale at from 12 to 30 cents per apple, or \$20 per hundred, while October, a fancy French apple, was quoted at 20 to 35 cents per apple, and during the winter many apples are sold at 50 cents apiece. The Frenchmen almost refused to believe that our apples exhibited last September and summer were from the United States. They said this fruit comes from Australia. The season in the United States is about the same as in France, and they reasoned that if the apple crop was over in their country, it must be likewise in America, not realizing the possibilities of proper packing and refrigeration. The president of the fruit department at Paris at first refused to allot the space demanded for the American fruit exhibit. He said it was impossible that fresh fruit of this character should be so exhibited out of season. He finally was convinced that the Americans would do what they promised, and the result has been that there has been a continuous American exhibit of apples and oranges since the opening of the fair. The other countries, including France, have at no time had a continuous exhibit. They have shown fruit for only four or five days out of each two or three week periods.

The Frenchmen called an extravagant and wasteful in showing such quantities of fruit which were unobtainable to sell, but we have a result numerous requests from dealers, not only in France, but in Germany, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Australia, and even one from Hongkong, to know how they can get American apples and oranges. Not only this, but whereas we found no facilities in France for cold storing fruit, and had to arrange with a meat cold storage concern, fruit storage plants are being put in now in anticipation of coming trade. Never before have American apples been seen in the French market. Mr. Edwards, an American and the editor of the Matin, the paper which championed the Dreyfus cause, told me that never in his 20 years residence in Paris had he seen an American apple until our exhibit was opened. An important feature of our work, I consider, was in arranging for some reciprocal trade. If we are to supply the French market with fruit, we will have, to some extent, to overcome the opposition of native growers, and these Frenchmen are well organized to get about any legislation they desire. But the French grow apples in large quantities, and arrangements are now being made looking to their cold-storage shipments of this vegetable to the New York market; something which has not heretofore been done.

The shipments of leather from Boston for the last week amounted in value to \$198,944, previous week \$208,081, similar week last year \$156,748. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is of \$7,394,089, against \$7,762,915 in 1899.

The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 74,989 cases against 74,989 cases last week; corresponding period last year, 99,567. The total shipments from Jan. 1, 1900, have been 5,176,793 cases, against 5,500,976 cases in 1899.

The shipments of live stock and dressed beef last week included 3503 cattle, 1000 sheep, 11,868 quarters of beef from Boston; 2124 cattle, 397 sheep, 17,880 quarters of beef from New York; 1799 cattle, 340 sheep, 2533 quarters of beef from Baltimore; 805 cattle, 1300 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; 243 cattle from Portland; 280 cattle from Norfolk; 2845 cattle in 1899 sheep from Montreal; a total of 11,107 cattle, 3770 sheep, 53,724 quarters of beef from all ports. Of these 2204 cattle, 1008 sheep, 8142 quarters of beef went to London; 5596 cattle, 1240 sheep, 29,994 quarters of beef to Liverpool; 1759 cattle to Glasgow, 430 cattle 290 sheep to Bristol; 370 cattle to Manchester; 145 cattle to Aberdeen; 200 cattle to Hull; 350 cattle to Cardiff; 1600 quarters of beef to Southampton; 73 cattle, 257 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

The Department of Agriculture has just received some interesting specimens of seedless fruit from Kentucky. They come from one particular tree, apparently an ordinary field pear, except that it produces seedless fruit, a trifle smaller than the seedling pear.

Exports of dairy produce from New York last week included 96 packages of butter and 5478 boxes of cheese, of which 5780 went to Liverpool, 880 to London, 284 to Leeds and 500 to Glasgow.

Eggs are in good supply, but a good demand holds prices firm on good stock. Fancy nearby and Cape lots, fresh laid, bring 30 to 35 cents, with Eastern and Northern shades fresh in demand at 21 to 25 cents, and Western fresh gathered at 18 to 19 cents, and even 20 cents for some lots at market. Selected fresh Western are 17 1/2 to 18 cents, and fair to good 15 to 18 cents. A fair demand for cold storage eggs at 17 to 17 1/2 cents took about 4000 cases, and stock in storage is now 128,731 cases, against 129,485 cases.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on Sept. 30 included 55,409,000 bushels of wheat, 7,499,000 bushels of corn, 3,184,000 bushels of oats, 479,000 bushels of rye and 1,464,000 bushels of barley. Compared with the week previous this shows a decrease of 288,000 bushels of oats, with an increase of 418,000 bushels of wheat, 170,000 bushels of corn, 60,000 bushels of rye and 680,000 bushels of barley.

Traffic makes the exports from the Atlantic Coast to include 875,000 barrels of flour 2,129,000 bushels of wheat, 2,889,000 bushels of corn, 619,000 barrels of pork, 12,866,000 pounds of lard and 28,077 boxes of meat.

The world's shipment of grain last week included 3,368,000 bushels of wheat from five countries, and 2,619,000 bushels of corn from four countries. Of the United States, it shipped 4,348,000 bushels of wheat and 2,156,000 bushels of corn.

Fork is steady and unobscured, and is one eighth cent higher. Long cut \$13.25, short cut and backs \$12, medium \$12.25, lean meat \$10.50, head pork \$12.75, fresh ribs 15 cents, corned and fresh shoulders 8 to 9 1/2 cents, smoked shoulders 8 1/2 cents, lean 8 1/2 cents, salted ham 11 1/2 cents, ham 10 1/2 to 11 cent, skinned ham 11 1/2 cents, sausage 9 1/2 cents, Frankfurt sausage 9 1/2 cents, Bologna 10 1/2 to 11 cents, bacon 13 1/2 to 14 cents, Bologna 8 cent, pressed ham 12 cents, raw leaf 9 cents, rendered leaf 9 cents, in pairs 9 1/2 to 10 cents, pork tongue 9 1/2 cents, salt pork 9 cents, bristles 10 1/2 cents, sausage meat 5 1/2 to 6 cents, city dressed 10 1/2 cents, country 6 1/2 cents.

Beef is in a steady position with a fair trade and the market under good control. Fancy sides 9 1/2 cents, choice 8 1/2 to 9 cents, good 7 1/2 to 8 cents, light and grade 7 to 8 cents, cows 6 1/2 to 8 cents, fancy hinds 11 1/2 cents, extra 11 1/2 cents, good 10 to 11 cents, force 7 cents, heavy 6 to 6 1/2 cents, good 6 1/2 cents, light 5 1/2 cents, cows 6 to 8 1/2 cents, retail 5 1/2 cents, choice 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents, round 7 to 9 cents, rump 10 to 12 cents, rump and loin 11 to 15 cents, loin 13 to 17 cents.

Muttons and lambs show little change, with veal firm. Spring lambs 7 to 9 1/2 cents, Bretons and fancy 9 to 10 cents, yearlings 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents, muttons 7 to 8 cents, fancy and Bretons 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, veal 6 to 10 cents, fancy Bretons 9 to 10 1/2 cents.

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GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

for Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and horses, sure to kill them quick.

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answered. A collection of the most valuable articles on poultry ever written. Starting with the question "What is an Egg?" it indicates the conditions for developing the egg into a chick. Incubation, care of chicks, treatment of diseases, selection and breeding, feeding and housing, are discussed in a clear and simple manner. Two successful egg-farms are described in detail. In addition, there is a list of 1000 names of little American birds that have been printed.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, MASS., OCTOBER 13, 1900.

The Milky Way in Boston is not so very nebulous, with the bitter eliminations and recombinations between wholesaler and retailer.

Let's our esteemed contemporary of impeccable morals just a bit premature in its printing of poems "To the Dead Summer" and "On Some Dead Leaves?"

The Lowell lectures are this year to be more distinctly Bostonian than ever. We're actually to have a double-headed course on "The Life and Works of Richard Wagner."

It seems that we are sending the sweet as well as the bitter to our soldiers in the Philippines. Atkinson's pamphlets and Lynam's chocolate are to average up well.

The Harvard football managers hope to put some new and invincible plays into effect this fall. Thus does the cause of the higher education advance with mighty strides.

The postage stamp funds will rage even more furiously than the Philistine's heathen when they learn that one stamp at the Paris Exhibition commands \$10,000. Let's, in the interest of peace and quiet, keep the news a secret.

Results of investigations in the Chicago public schools show that small children on an average are not so bright as children physically larger, thus disproving the old adage, "Little head, little wit; big head, not a bit."

There are many ways of hospitably greeting the homesteaders who each year come as freshmen to our girls' colleges, but to our mind none is prettier than the Wellesley way. On the first Sunday each new girl is given a card bearing a crisp sprig of elemias and the text "God is Love."

Every man in the gallant Ninth Regiment looked perfectly sober when that body marched through Newspaper row and ferried the mayor at City Hall on Thursday. There was not a trace of potheen on any countenance. But how much alike a uniform makes the faces of all soldiers look.

The Cubans remember their manners after they get back from being entertained. They have just sent to their hostess, the city of Cambridge, a charming little note of thanks for courtesies extended during the summer. There's a suggestion here which many careless-mannered Americans would do well to note.

The Connecticut farmers whose cows have been indulging in elder apples are said to be considering the advisability of appealing to the W. C. T. U. for pledges and relief. Wouldn't it be a better plan, and all in the family, to send the sportsome helters right up to that new dispensary hospital we have established in Bedford, and named in honor of Frances Willard?

A Boston family, consisting of a very old lady, her son and his wife, owning a summer home near Marblehead, will remain there during the coming winter because their pet dog is in such feeble health that he cannot stand the fatigue of a journey to town. When the son proposed to chloroform the dog the old lady said: "You might do that to me. I am old, and have outlived my usefulness." Mr. Angell should send her a medal at once.

After a long and profound study of philosophy and religion, Lillian Russell announces that she is an out-and-out faith curist. She has noticed that when she has headaches she is able to get rid of them by concentrating her mind upon the proposition that she has no headache and by taking bromo seltzer and smelling salts. It is most extraordinary that the beautiful Lillian should come out in advocacy of the theory of the superiority of mind over matter.

How horrid it must be to spend the warm weather in London! Here is a sad tale of an American lady, who, wishing to purchase a fan, was directed to inquire for the same at a fruiterer and florist's near by. An unlikely place, she thought, but she nevertheless did as she was told, with the result that the clerk brought her a fern in a pot. Only by crying/wah could this warm lady get what she wanted. And then she had to go to an ironmonger's for it!

Yes, yes, critical friends. It's ambitious to the extent of being presumptuous—perhaps—for a light-comedy actor to essay the greatest role the stage has ever known, but who is going to give the rising generation proof positive that Shakespeare was meant to be acted as well as read if our young men do not occasionally see visions and then try to live them? For our part we thought Mr. Sothern's work a thing full of promise for the future, and we give him our most sincere "Thank you!"

These fortunate folk who have just been enjoying the glories of the apple-laden orchards far up in our northern hills must read with the keenest delight of the good work of fruit distribution now being conducted here in Boston for the benefit of the city poor. The harvests have seldom been more plentiful than this year, and the farmers never more generously inclined. Many of them have been asked simply for apples are daily, out of the fulness of their hearts, sending onions, squashes, potatoes, turnips and pease to the Lincoln-church warehouse where the farmers' fruit offering is now being received.

When St. Paul said, "Be angry and sin not," he undoubtedly gave us an ingenious back-handed command to lose our temper once in a while. The persons who are so good that they are incapable of anger are not infrequently good for nothing. We're very glad, to come down to the specific, that Bishop Potter and the New York clergy have this week obeyed their St. Paul to the length of being downright, out-and-out angry with the administration of the present corrupt police system in the metropolis. Chief Devery and his lot need the scourges of the righteous as badly as did those who profaned the Temple in our Lord's time. And it rather looks just now as if they would get what they need.

The situation in China is but little more satisfactory now than at the time of our last issue. The hopes raised by the report of the removal from office and the degradation of Prince Tuan, and the appointment of Earl Li and Prince Ching on the commission to negotiate terms of peace, are rather

ashed by the appointment of Yung Lee to the same commission, as he was generalissimo of the Imperial troops, and is regarded as mainly responsible for the attack upon the legations. And while the apology made by the Emperor of China is as good as nothing, it is a very satisfactory to the Emperor of Germany, who insists upon having those guilty of the outrages brought to punishment. How far the good offices of the governments of the United States and Russia may go to lessening the demands made by Germany and France, and what other steps it may be necessary to take to bring China to show true evidence of repentance, and to give assurances of safety to foreigners in that country for the future, remains to be seen. While some are sanguine that the end is in sight, we fear that more trouble may yet arise.

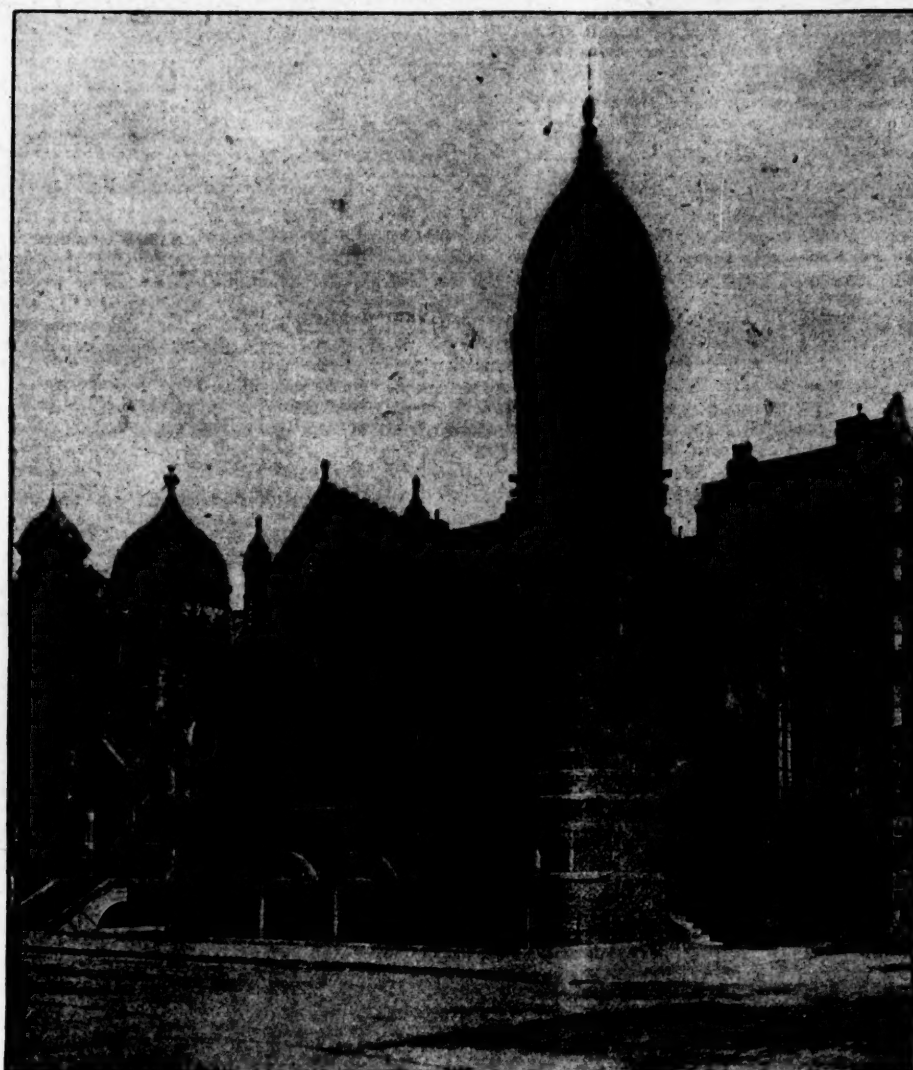
A Western paper is quoted in the Chicago Drivers' Journal as saying that at a meeting of stockmen recently, they expressed the opinion that the price of cows when sold for beef was entirely too low. While nominally classed as "canners," many of them served as good purpose as beef steers,

course which is virtue, intellectual, rational or even gently moral. Almost invariably the preachers give "talks," which are good, good, sentimental or merely smart. The result is that the few men who do attend church get milk for babes and not meat for strong men; small wonder if they gradually cease to go at all. Thus far has Mr. Cooke gone up to the present writing. Whether he will present positive in place of negative remedies for the situation, as he finds it remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, however, it is good to note that there are optimistic as well as pessimistic clergy in the Unitarian fold. The preacher who will next Sunday be installed as pastor of the Arlington-street Church said last week, in speaking of religious trends: "Year by year the unity of Christendom approaches faster. We shall have fewer churches, but larger and better ones. As trivial intellectual differences cease to separate men, we shall find the weak, ineffective, merely dissenting churches disappearing. People will come together more as once they did in the parish churches of the Puritan commonwealth, and as now they do

with grace and charm the home duties college bred women are popularly supposed to despise, said: "It is not possible today, any more than it was possible a hundred years ago, to annihilate the commonness of our American girls by anything that you can do to them in education. I really cannot find that it makes much difference in their love of womanly ideals whether they are in a Western co-educational college, or under the shadow of the oldest Eastern university, or alone in the estates of a woman's college by themselves. I have found everywhere womanly girls, keen in their ambitions for usefulness, and tender hearted in their desire to be good comrades of the American men with whom they expect to 'live their lives.' Expect to live their lives—the words must come with the shock of a new truth to the paragraphs who proclaim that the college-bred girl persistently ignores her 'manifest destiny!'"

In whom shall the mothers of the land put their trust? Should they, believing Mrs. Palmer's statement that the womanhood of a pure girl lives on in spite of Latin lore, continue to send their daughters to the colleges where they wish to be, or should they keep them by the fireside and teach them



SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EXETER STREET.

and when well fattened would cut up as well on the block as the steer. If this is true, and we see no reason to doubt it, it accords with what has been said many times in our dairy notes, that farmers who find themselves short of forage this fall, and have cows that they think are so old or give so little milk that it is doubtful if it would be profitable to buy feed for them, should fatten and kill them. Ever since the large packing houses have been supplying our markets with dressed beef, they have been trying to educate the people to believe that cow beef was not fit to eat, and the marketmen have been ready to assert that they never handled anything but steer beef. Yet we believe that no small part of what is sold as "light steer beef" is really cow beef, and none the worse for that. We would prefer beef from a well-fattened cow to that from a thin steer, and we have tried both.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts has recently decided that a sleeping car company is not responsible for the loss of a passenger's traveling bag under the following circumstances: The plaintiff was a passenger over the Boston & Albany Railroad on a train leaving Albany at 3 P. M. and arriving in Boston at 9 P. M. The porter of a sleeping car placed his bag in a section secured by the passenger, who took something out of the bag half an hour after the train left Albany and then went into the smoking compartment, where he remained until the train had almost reached Boston, when he returned to his section only to find that the bag had disappeared. The train had made but three stops in the interval, and the porter testified that no one had left the sleeping car with a bag at any of these three stations. Mr. Justice Lathrop writes the opinion of the court, holding that the mere loss of the bag was not evidence of negligence on the part of the sleeping-car company, and that the bag was not in its sole custody, but was really in the custody and under the control of the passenger. "Neither a railroad company," says the learned judge, "a steamboat company, a sleeping-car company nor a palace car company owes to a passenger in regard to baggage the duty imposed by law on carriers or innkeepers, where the passenger keeps the baggage in his own custody and control." He notes that in New York a steamboat is regarded as a floating inn, but believes "this view is peculiar to that State."

Two Views of the Church.

Through all the ages self-examination has been held to be an office generally necessary to salvation. Where there is introspection in matters spiritual there is always life. It is only when apathy and sluggish self-satisfaction settle upon a soul out of soul that we need fear the prospect of dulling disease, of disintegration and of death. An altogether hopeful sign, therefore, must we conceive to be such a startling arraignment of the weaknesses of Protestantism as that which the Rev. George Willis Cooke has recently presented. Mr. Cooke is a Unitarian clergyman, but he is now no longer preaching, we believe; he is listening, observing and drawing deductions.

What Mr. Cooke sees as he studies the religious situation in the various Protestant churches of New England strikes one as first blush as a rather gloomy prospect. The churches, he tells us, are failures so far as the men are concerned. Sermons are written to a large extent for the purpose of interesting women and young people, with the result that one can rarely hear a dis-

course which is virtue, intellectual, rational or even gently moral. Almost invariably the preachers give "talks," which are good, good, sentimental or merely smart. The result is that the few men who do attend church get milk for babes and not meat for strong men; small wonder if they gradually cease to go at all. Thus far has Mr. Cooke gone up to the present writing. Whether he will present positive in place of negative remedies for the situation, as he finds it remains to be seen.

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fine sewing and crochet work, cooking and the care of children? The function of the woman is clearly quite different from that of the man. Were it not wisdom then to train the girl in household duties just as it is to train the man for his profession? What the defenders of the cooking school idea fail to grasp is that for the girl as for the man college going should mean mere preparation for life. Cardinal Newman said it all when he asserted that a university training is nothing but "the great ordinary means to a great but ordinary end . . . the making of good members of society."

President Eliot has said that there should be a "real essential wise difference" in the education of the two sexes, and Bowdoin long ago told us the same thing. But Harvard's president and Wellesley's ex-president are agreed that as yet no one has discovered what this difference should be. And they are further agreed that the means of discovery lie for the present in an absolute freedom of studies for both men and women. When the vexed problem of education of young women and young men has been solved, the girls' college will make possible for budding womanhood just that self-realization which is now the great university's best gift to its loyal sons. Till then let us have even the man-made college, rather than the coddling cooking school kind of curriculum.

The Apple Orchard.

The horticulturist of the Experiment Station at Columbia, Mo., sends out Bulletin No. 49 under the above title, and it contains much that is as applicable in our States as in the one where it was written, so that we propose to give our readers the benefit of it in a more condensed form.

They have planted every year since 1894 several hundred trees in the horticultural grounds, also have orchards planted in 1873 and 1875, and other trees planted for various purposes during the past 25 years, also three orchards of bearing age on the college farm, and have had an opportunity of studying other large commercial orchards in the State, so that they have had a good chance to make investigations and comparisons of methods of cultivation, spraying, pruning, etc.

The orchard planted in 1895 is on a heavy clay loam, sloping enough to give good surface drainage, although it holds water too well to be a true orchard soil. It has been in hood crops for years, but kept in fertile condition by manuring. One-half was subsoiled as deep as a pair of horses could draw the subsoiler in the furrow behind the plow, while the other half was plowed and not subsoiled. No difference has been seen in the growth of the trees or in the condition of the soil, excepting that it seemed looser for the first few months.

On land where timber has been cut off, they believe the orchard should be set the next spring, after the brush has been burned. Trees so set made as good a growth the first year as those on older, well-tilled soil. The tree roots go down deeply among the decaying stumps and roots.

They have large areas of land there well adapted to orchard, excepting that there is a hard pan near the surface. There is a gravel below it in which the roots strike easily if they can get through the hard pan. In some cases the pan has been broken by exploding a small charge of dynamite in the tree holes, but this is too expensive for general use. Deep plowing and growing clover has fixed much soil for the tree roots, and in some cases it has been the cheapest method of subsoiling, as its deep growing

roots bore through the hard pan and make it porous. Cow peas may be used instead of clover in some cases where clover does not grow well. They help to make the soil more retentive of moisture, which softens it. In comparing orchards which had been differently managed, they found that the greatest growth had been made by those which had been cultivated most, and that cultivated trees make a more uniform growth than those not cultivated. This is more important than the amount of growth. The more the trees are cultivated, the less they are affected by drought. The droughts of the fall affect the growth of the next year, and in many cases uncultivated trees will live through such droughts only to die the next season. A tree which makes excessive growth in the spring may suffer more from lack of water in the fall than one which has less twig and leaf growth.

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smooth and level the soil after other implements have pulverized it, and spike tooth harrows to keep the soil stirred and fine. The Broad weeder might work well in a light soil, but does not on so heavy a soil as that at the station. A cultivator is needed where crops are planted in narrow rows between the trees. It should have coarse teeth or shovels to use when the ground is hard after a rain, and spike teeth to use when the ground is light and fine. Other tools may be convenient in some localities.

The peach needs about the same cultivation as the apple. Cultivation may cease early if there are abundant rains in August and September, but if those months are dry and hot, or there are heavy crops of fruit on them, they have found best results from cultivating until the crop was off. Japanese plums should be treated about the same as peaches, but the American plums do fairly well in clover or even in blue grass, but usually do better under clean culture. Dwarf pears need thorough cultivation, but standard pears and cherries usually do best if cultivated until they are of a bearing age, and then seeded to clover.

Practical Sheep Husbandry.

An excellent thing for the sheep from this time on will be to add to the salt one-fourth as much of an even mixture of ground ginger, gentian and sulphate of iron, and give this once a week. This is to some extent an antidote against intestinal worms, and, as well, an excellent stimulant for the ewes.

It will pay to give the lambs, and ewes as well, a little supply of grain food. It won't be lost. It will tell all through the winter. For as the condition is all the better at the start, so it will be all through the season for feeding. On the other hand, what may be lost now by neglect or parsimony will not be repaid later.

The fall of the year has always been justly considered as the special time when diseases begin to invade the flock. The feed is ripe and after ripeness always comes rapid decay. The decaying matter washed from the soil poisons the drainage and pollutes the water. This pollution causes diseases of many kinds which greatly trouble the shepherd.

It is dangerous to delay when the seeds of diseases are sown, for the harvest follows quickly on the sowing. Some precautions are needed to avert the danger, for a want of which remedies may be quite unavailing. These may be very simple; prevention if possible comes first, and then some alternative medicine sufficient to avert danger.

Generally it is sufficient to give the flock some simple tonic or mild purgative to relieve the system, and to see that the food is wholesome and duly nutritious. But as the causes of the trouble are generally prevailing, it is well to use these precautions rather than as cures. This suggestion applies especially to the present time, when pastures are hard and dry.

Barren ewes are weeds in the shepherd's garden or field. They feed all the same as the productive plants, but what they consume is so much wasted. There is no need for them. There are far fewer cases of infertility among sheep than any other animals. Three per cent. is the common average, but in the best managed flocks there are often not as many; in some years not one barren ewe may be met with. There are three requisites for success. Well prepared rams, healthy, well fed ewes, proper proportion of ewes, and avoiding exhausting service. —American Sheep Breeder.

—The place of honor at a Chinese banquet is at the host's left hand.

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D. R. SPERRY & CO., Batavia, Ill.

POETRY.

"TWIST AND FLOOD."

Where torn bulwarks flanked by grasses
Bed a scoured length, rest in twin;
A gray, masklike shadow passed
Down the beach's yellow plain.

Dripping from the breaker's fingers
Of sea gulls—broken born—
Round the wreck a sparkle lingers
Radiant in the line of dawn.

Where one shell—incubated treble
Rocks above the surf's wild strife;
Wee cells, buried in its wreath,
Slip a brief uncertain life.

Where the surf line curves, brine frosted,
Shows the print of heavy feet;
Here the gray Coast Guard, exhausted,
Paused this morning on his beat.

The stout brewer, sad laden, races
From the headland on our right;
Its rolley-voley nose effaces
The old lookout's track from sight.

Then a fad—side, the one front searching,
With its banded wings of spray,
Up the dotted slope, swift lurching,
Flashes each yellow mound away.

Wave on wave then quickly follows
In first breaker, till all is done;
A green wave with a frocked hollow,
E'en the shell draped wreck is hid.

Hidden, till the new day flushes
Gloomy Hangings of gray;
When, unlooked, the past tide rushes
In ebb volume down the bay.

To worn lives—like wrecks—surt ridden
By environment and doubt,
Hope's bright harbor lights, long hidden,
May show when the tide runs out.

Then life's canvas labelled "Duty"
(A sand beach's foot—road chart)
May the laurel wreath of glory
Dew the tapestry of the day.

While those trifles no more noted;
A shell's breath a drip of sea;
Will be felt when peaks full throated
Nature's crowning symphonies.

—GEOFFREY CHRYSTIE BUCHANAN.
Simonsville, South Africa, '99.

FROM THE QUIET.

Now the road, hushed with dark,
Lead the homeward way,
I will rest; I will wait
What the weeds can say.

Wondering in the afterglow—
Heart's case of the day,
I have seen Joy take leave
In a bitter smile.

Griefs have had a smile for me,
When I met their eyes,
Shall I know what was left
Life may make me wise?

Be it favors of the dusk
Boothe's care in me;
Or the trees, that bid me wait
At the little forest.

There the fields bide in peace
Harvest yet to be,
O, the wisest way of them!
Don't be taught to say:
Shall I reason deeper,
I, mouldered from the clay?
Rather will I trust the dark,
Heart's case of the day.

—Josephine Preston Peabody, in The Atlantic.

EVENING.

I know the night is at hand,
The mist lies low on hill and bay,
The autumn shades are dewier, dry;
But I have had the day.

Yes, I have had, dear Lord, the day;
When at Thy call I came to light,
Brief be the twilight as I pass
From light to dark, from dark to light.

—Dr. Wm. Mitchell.

"Take back the heart you gave me,"
The angry maiden cried,
So the butcher gave her liver, and
The maid was satisfied.

—Ontario News.

There's an ancient adage under the sun—
Two is company; three is none!
But I find a soul at the truth of it;
Twas by a fool in his folly writ!

For comrades never want footing (by
Dearest than love, and joy, and I.

—Life.

He kissed the maid upon the cheek,
And when the deed was done,
The good book's teaching she obeyed,
And turned the other one.

—Chicago Daily News.

Of all the days that's in the week,
I dearly love but one day,
And that's the day that comes betwixt
A Saturday and Monday.

—Cary.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
But it never occurred to him,
That so lately he'd now a chance
To get right in the swim.

—Chicago News.

Wife keeps her temper pretty well,
Although she does not boast of it;
And what she loses, tries to tell,
I always get the most of it.

—Philadelphia Record.

Our wisdom comes too late to fill
Our heads with joy complete;
We seldom find the mustard 'till
We've eaten all our meat.

—Illinois Magazine.

Uncle Sam may plead and pray,
His words will bear no fruit;
The allies in Tier-Ten will stay
And hunt around for food.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That if married you'll live longer
Than if single may be true;
The belief grows strong and stronger
It will longer seem to you.

—Judge.

"Chicago gas for thirty cents!"
Seems like a tumble in expense,
And yet her gas would give offence
If it should burn like thirty cents.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her mouth was not so very large,
Yet, in a confidential minute,
She told the dentist that she had
Three well developed achers in it.

—Baltimore American.

When the pastor discourses on neighborly
Love, and with an uplifted hand gestures,
As he references makes to the scriptures above,
I note, clad in summer's white vestures,
A scorch earthy that habits this
Sphere.

Mundana, who quite meets my desire,
Aly little girl that I've learned to hold
Dear—
The pastor's own girl in the choir.

—Detroit Free Press.

Now, drug clerks, don't bewail your lot
Nor think your martyrdom sublime;
The fellow who repairs your watch
Is always working over time.

—Judge.

The waves ran mountains high
And drenched the tolling crew;
The captain bravely heaved a sigh—
And the passengers heaved too.

—Ontario Daily News.

"Have you learned," he asked,
To flirt with a fan?"
"No," the maiden said,
I prefer a man."

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Before the Wind.

The maid who responds to the ringing of the
bell at my front door has instructions to kindly
but firmly deny admittance to any of that large
and nomadic class of men and women who call
at front doors asking to see the "lady" or the
"gentleman of the house." This is not because

we have any untold feeling toward men and
women driven by necessity to the hard lot of the
"canvasser," and we do not wish to be discourteous
to them, but we have no time to give to

we do of things that we do not need and want
I was, therefore, a little annoyed one morning,
when I was overwhelmed with work, to have

Katie, the maid, come up to my study and say:
"Excuse me for troubling you, sir; but there
is a lady down stairs in the parlor waiting to see
the gentleman of the house, and Mr. Morley is out, so I had to come to you, sir."

"I thought, Katie," I said, "that you were not
to admit strangers who come to the door asking
for my wife or my son in that way."

"I know it, sir; but this woman walked right
in, and she paid a attention when I told her
that you were too busy to see her. I'll go down
and order her out, if you say so."

"I will go down myself," I said. "The woman
must be treated courteously now that she is in
the house. I think that I can get rid of her with
out really ordering her out."

I found in my parlor a small, thin and hollow-
eyed woman, quite too thin for that windy
day. She had in her lap a green cloth bag in
which I saw plainly the form of a book. She held
in her hand a photograph of my little daughter,

that she had taken up from the small table by
which she sat. She met me with the utmost self-
possession, and almost offensive cordiality, quite
as if we were old friends, in fact.

"Good morning," she said. "How and how
are you? But it feels good to hear, I been
looking at the photograph of this little girl, and
if she ain't just what I never saw a child that was
your little girl?"

"She don't favor you much, unless it is a little
about the eyes. She must be her mother's little
girl. She's a little better, anyhow. I got a little
girl of my own 'bout the age of yours, but mine is
a plump creature, and any one can see that you
are a blonde all over. Mine takes after her father.

I been wantin' to have her photograph for ever so
long, but the Lord only knows when I'll get it
done. When a woman has nothin' but her own
picture to look at, she's a consumptive kind of
person, and she ain't got much to spare at her
husband or any one else photograph. Still, it's natural
that a woman should like to have pictures of her
children, in case they should be taken from her.

I've lost two that I didn't have any pictures of,
and I'll always be sorry about it. Look, here, with
diphtheria in two days. I reckon they're
better off, but I wish I had 'em back, all the
same. You a minister?"

"No, I am not."

"I think you look some like one, an' then you
belong at home in the daytime make me think that
maybe you was one. Well, it's time I was tellin'
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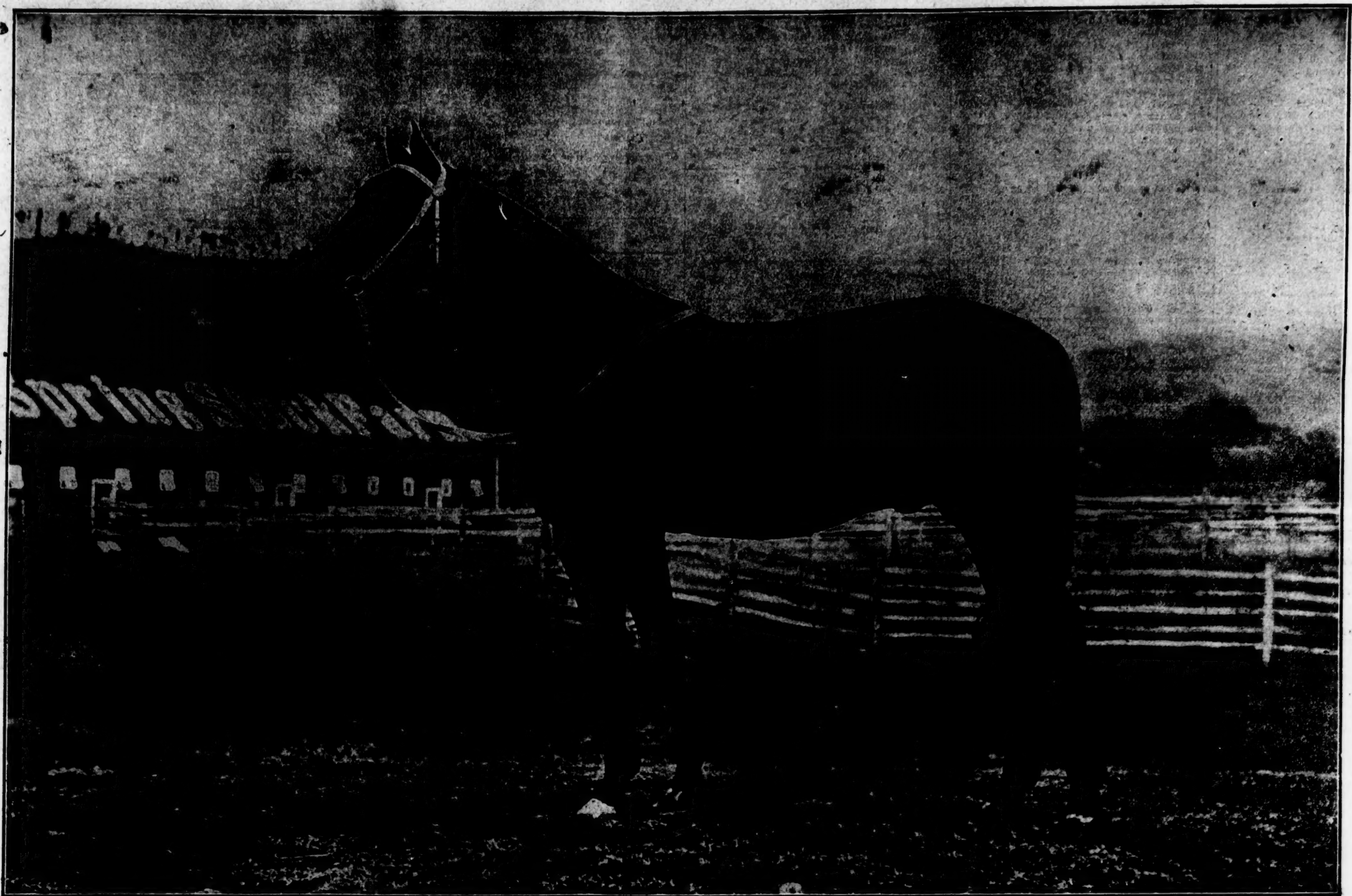
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THE TROTTING SIRE POTENTIAL, BY PRODIGAL, 2:16, DAM, HELEN T., SISTER OF ANION 2:07 3-4.

THE HORSE.

Barre (Mass.) Cattle Show.

The annual Barre Cattle Show was held Thursday and Friday of last week, and following the time honored custom "Old Sport" of course had to attend, as did his father before him for years. Now it is easy to get to Barre, but very hard to get back. The Boston & Maine Railroad has for years humbugged the public by selling excursion tickets and running a train, and the only one, "co" and having it return just as the race commences. Consequently the dear, delightful, deluded public has to be that or none, or accept the alternative of staying overnight at Barre. But every body has a good time at Barre for all that.

Marshall Gaffney and the other officials have the wants of their guests at heart, and attend to them in the best possible manner. Here one meets old acquaintances and friends of years gone by, men who on New England hills raise noble pairs of horses, and breed many good trotters and pacers, such men as Luther Crawford, who follows out his own ideas on breeding and gets good progeny at that; also Newell Packard of Oakham, whose horses are the cynosure of all eyes. An old acquaintance who should not be forgotten is Joe Weeks, the veteran horseman, who has been a part of the Barre show for many years. Joe Weeks used to keep the Antelope House in Palmer, a favorite resort with most everybody, especially horsemen. Before Joe Weeks was landlord, the house was kept by the old time horseman "Board" Shaw, and who Joe took hold of it he kept it to former reputation. It used to be very pleasant even after the races at Palmer to stop in the old bar-room and listen to the tales of the horsemen and the driver, the jokes and stories of Ethan Robinson, who drove B. Kimo, and of Charlie Fuller, driver of Bonnie Dore, to say nothing of Bill Sherman, "Ald" and Joe Carpenter. All those were times never to be forgotten, and meeting Joe Weeks today brought back all the old memories.

But to the Barre Fair. Friday was the day devoted to horses, and there was trotting and pacing in both the forenoon and afternoon. The 2:40 race was won by the colt McAleer, owned by Dr. George McAleer of Worcester. This colt has been very successful in the different cattle shows this season, having won first money in most of his races.

In the free for all one of the contestants was Helen T., the beautiful pacer mare that has won many a hotly contested race down the circuit. She was brought up from Readville to Barre by a drunken groom, and was two days on the road arriving in Barre just the day of the race. Although a mare of great speed, she showed apparent weakness, and was easily beaten, but her driver, Tom Blanchard, drove her to the best of his ability. It seemed a pity to run the risk of spoiling a good mare for so small a purse. Peter Turley was out of the game altogether, being apparently out of fettle, but was well driven by Nelson Jones. The mare *Minnie Bright* easily captured first honor, Robie Hood won the 2:37 (free in three straight), with Ventur second in each heat, and Della J. proved the fastest of the three horses last turned for the work in the 2:10 class, the winning it in straight heats.

Mr. Wason of Nashua presided in the judges' stand and gave good satisfaction. His voice was clear as a bell, and his announcements could be heard the length and breadth of the grand stand. The race was brought to a close at 5:30, and below are the summaries:

SUMMARY.
Barre, Mass., Sept. 28, 1900—Free for all, Furs, \$30.
Minnie Bright (Stevenson)..... 2 1 1
Baby Strathmore (Ston)..... 1 2 3
Helen T. (Blanchard)..... 3 2 3
Peter Turley (Jones)..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:17 1/2, 2:20, 2:19 1/2, 2:20 1/2.
Same day—2:40 class. Furs, \$100.
McAleer (Jones)..... 1 1 1
Della J. (Ston)..... 2 2 2
Jimmie Michael (Haynes)..... 3 3 3
Nellie D. (Drury)..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:32 1/2, 2:31, 2:30 1/2.
Same day—2:37 class. Furs, \$80.
Robie Hood (Davis)..... 1 1 1
Ventur (Chickering)..... 2 2 2
Vance Leonard (Stevens)..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:37 1/2, 2:36 1/2, 2:36.
Same day—2:10 class. Furs, \$300.
Della J. (Ston)..... 1 1 1
Oto (Stevenson)..... 2 2 2
Orlando (Miller)..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:34 1/2, 2:34 1/2, 2:34 1/2.
How to get home was the next problem. Finally A. B. Brunelle, E. N. Dew, Dr. Foster, Jim Forrest and "Old Sport" chartered a four-in-hand and drove from Barre to North Street.

del, a distance of 14 miles, and at that place caught the electric for Worcester. The ride was a pleasant one and many interesting stories were told by "Old Sport" and the others. Worcester was reached by 10:30 and all who came by the four-in-hand had a good time.

Secretary Julius Kitcher is making every preparation to have the Driving Club's meeting at Greendale next week a success. A large list of entries have been received and now all needed is good weather in order to make the meeting successful.

All the horsemen hereabouts are praising the performance of Benton M. This grand old horse, although handicapped at the Breckinridge Stallion race, stayed up for three heats and was timed in 2:09 1/4 by several in the grand stand. The history of Benton M. would fill a book, and it goes without saying if the horse had had a fair show he would have done much better. Be that as it may, the people hereabouts will always have a kind feeling toward grand old Benton M.

Double team racing is again coming into fashion and the purse offered for double team, trot or pace, at the Breckinridge Fair attracted the same double team of power. Ure and Tom and Major Wonder, owned by E. S. Pierce of this city. This event attracted many from Worcester and no one who went to see them came home disappointed. Mercury Wilkes with Belle O'Leary, 2:28 (2:09 1/2) and Randolph K. and Gage and Dan Westland, were all expected to down Ure and Tom and Major Wonder, but the sturdy arm and nerve of Frank Welch piloted the Worcester team to victory. Everybody congratulated Mr. Pierce upon the victory, and the heart of the Commonwealth is in his hands. To think that the champion team of the world is owned in this vicinity.

It is many years ago that Lantra and White-bone defeated Stella and Altes Gray in the then remarkable time of 2:37, and it is but a few days ago that Ure and Tom and Major Wonder paced in 2:30. As I look at the grand old picture I fancy I can see old George Speer, as he looks over the head of Lantra, say to himself, "Well, I never did think much of pacer, but this one team, Major Wonder and Ure and Tom, I can't beat them, and no mistake," while old Ure and Tom, the rough old Steels with the whip and reins, "Well, confound paces, anyhow, but this one team that paces in 2:30 knows me." Well, time changes, and wonders never cease.

Yours, "Old Sport."

(The record for pacing teams in 4 races is 2:17 1/2, made by Gage and Mercury Wilkes over the Breckinridge track last year.—E. J.)

Providence (R. I.) Notes.

It was my pleasure to attend the four day meeting given by the New England Horse Breeders Association at Readville, and I must say that there was some excellent racing and much interest in with some pace. Of the latter kind I speak of the 2:10 pace and 2:16 trot on Wednesday. The former was about the rawest deal ever sprung on the unsuspecting public, and I must say that the judges dealt very leniently with the offenders. Just why it took the learned gentlemen in the stand three heats to decide that there was a race on between the drivers of George and Gageby is a mystery. The summary for those three heats would excite

the suspicion of a wooden Indian, for a horse to win in 2:08 1/2, and then fall last in 2:10 in the next two. The putting up of Tom M. and his brother George was correct, and the pacer won. Berry should have been hauled out of his seat, but he evidently got by. Poor Mowbray! The judges thought he was in the deal. The 2:16 trot on the same day was a deal, but it did not get by, and ended.

Just a word about the starter. It struck me as funny that the association should send to Toledo for a starter when Benton and its neighborhood has so many capable men.

The stallion race was a corker. I own I always thought pretty well of Charlie Herr, but after his performance on that memorable afternoon, I think he is the greatest race horse that ever wore shoes. Kitchman had the narrowest squeak of his life, and had not Charlie Herr knuckled in the home stretch in the third heat the fellows on the dallee would have had something to write on the bulletin.

The Auctioneers Club held lengthy sessions on the last two days. There was a slight reorganization of the club on Tuesday and a set of new officers was held forth. Fred Horton was elected president, Jesse Brown vice president, Charlie Ball treasurer and Billy Sheldrake secretary. The club is a little, and on Wednesday and Thursday stopped at Readville for the accommodation of the local people. I hear the Auctioneers Club will instruct the secretary to draft a set of congratulatory messages to be sent to the club of the road. On Thursday, after the trials left the city and had covered a few miles, a stop was made. Tom the train was backed to the city. The conductor said that a car had been left and I understand Grady was the cause.

There was a little excitement at Narragansett Park on Wednesday afternoon. William F. Draper's mare, Altes (race record, 2:11 1/4), was sent to beat her mark. The trial was occasioned by a side bet between Mr. Draper and another horseman. The latter bet she could not beat 2:09 1/4 with three trials. The first attempt with poor pace resulted in a mile in 2:10 1/4. The second was in 2:11 1/4. The third trip was not made. It was the intention to have the third heat on Friday, but it did not take place, so Mr. Draper must have lost. E. J. Tullaghan drove the mare which started fourth at Readville in the free for all, getting fourth in the race. The race at Readville was held in conjunction with the Kent County fair, and I enclose a summary without comment. Figures usually speak correctly if figured right.

This city will be in line in the Grand Circuit next year. The track has been covered for the winter, and, of course, all racing is out of the question. I expect to see the boys at Brockton in the free-for-all pace. Winola is booked for the 2:10 pace, if the Little Boy and Prince Albert go true in the free-for-all pace, there will be a hot time. What time they would make. I expect when I write again that there will have been some excitement in the arena.

There was a meeting at River Point last week, the result of which is shown in the following summaries:

SUMMARY.
River Point, Kent County, R. I., Thursday, Sept. 27, 1900—2:35 class, trot or pace. Furs, \$300.
Beale Goddard, b m (Kearney)..... 2 1 1
Huron Wood, b m (Kearney)..... 3 2 1
R-nick, b g (Tappan)..... 1 3 3
Altes Bruce, b m (Kearney)..... 3 3 3
Altes Bruce, b m (Kearney)..... 3 3 3
Sadie Walker, b m (Andrews)..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:36 1/2, 2:31 1/2, 2:34 1/2, 2:36 1/2.
Same day—2:10 class, trot or pace. Furs, \$300.
Neddy A'hol, b m (Dayle)..... 3 4 1
Tom Reed, b m (McGrath)..... 1 2 3
Edgar M. b g (Labounty)..... 2 1 2
Orlando, b m (Hobson)..... 4 5 4
Happy Home Jr., b g (Walker)..... 5 3 3
Time, 2:32 1/2, 2:31, 2:34 1/2, 2:32 1/2.
Same day—2:00 class, trot or pace. Furs, \$300.
Ledy Bant, b m (Gaulle)..... 1 1 1
Edna Gold, b m (Morsey)..... 1 3 3
Lodie, b g (Hobson)..... 2 3 3
Altes Bruce, b m (Kearney)..... 3 3 3
Altes Bruce, b m (Kearney)..... 3 3 3
Altes Bruce, b m (Kearney)..... 3 3 3
Sadie Walker, b m (Andrews)..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:34 1/2, 2:31 1/2, 2:34 1/2, 2:34 1/2.
Same day—2:10 class, trot or pace. Furs, \$300.
Tip-top, b g (Wilcox)..... 1 1 1
Oleander, b m (Ewell)..... 2 1 2
Oleander, b m (Ewell)..... 2 1 2
Beale Goddard, b m (Kearney)..... 3 3 3
Diar, b g (Forbes)..... 4 3 3
Arlis, b m (Tromms)..... 5 4 3
Time, 2:36 1/2, 2:37 1/2, 2:37 1/2, 2:36 1/2.
Same day—2:30 class, trot or pace. Furs, \$300.
Russet, b g (Tappan)..... 1 1 1

Winnle Q, b m (Hyde)..... 2 2 2
Time, 2:38 1/2, 2:34 1/2, 2:35.
Same day—2:24 trot or pace. Furs, \$250.
Gale, b m (Draper)..... 3 1 1
Gale, b m (Draper)..... 3 1 1
Hopkins, b g (Kearney)..... 2 2 2
Gold Star, b m (Vau)..... 3 2 2
Nellie Reed, b m (Vau)..... 4 4 4
Bert L. b g (Hodgkin)..... 5 5 5
Fred N. b g (Nichols)..... 6 6 6
Time, 2:31 1/2, 2:38 1/2, 2:33 1/2, 2:34 1/2, 2:39 1/2.
Silver Point, b m, 2:30, 2:30, 1900—Free for all trot or pace. Furs, \$300.
Chester, g g (Dore)..... 1 1 1
Belle Colley, b m (Clark)..... 2 2 2
Minnie Russell, b m (Tappan)..... 3 3 3
Altes Bruce, b m (Kearney)..... 4 4 4
Bert, b g (Draper)..... 5 5 5
Hot Stuff, b m..... 6 6 6
Time, 2:16 1/2, 2:14 1/2, 2:15 1/2.

Same day—2:35 class, trot or pace. Furs, \$300.
Bert L. b g (Lannon)..... 1 1 1
Gale, b m (Draper)..... 2 1 2
Bert, b m (Forbes)..... 3 2 3
Mira W. b m (Tillinghast)..... 4 3 3
Wonderful Wilkes, b m (Layle)..... 5 4 4
P. B. b m (Walker)..... 6 5 5
Oleander, b m (Kearney)..... 7 6 6
Time, 2:36 1/2, 2:35, 2:36 1/2, 2:37.

There is every reason to believe that the fall months will produce some lively times among the local horsemen, for the Providence Driving Association has come to life once more and will proceed to business. The executive committee of the association have been holding several meetings of late, and have made some progress in matters pertaining to the interests of the members.

The button and membership card committee, consisting of William M. Bush, chairman, and Walter W. Whipple, have let the contracts for both, and the members ought to receive them by next week. The button is somewhat after the style of the Road Drivers Association of New York, blue and white enamel with the head of a horse embossed in gilt.

The members of the executive committee have decided upon one step in the right direction when the matinee race movement was adopted. The committee appointed to secure a track contract of William M. Bush, L. A. Grant (Grady) and James Bushard. I understand that Harry Grant's part will be secured provided the movement does not fall flat, and although the track is partially covered it can be put in good shape for racing with an outlay of a few dollars.

It is the intention to devote the entire program of the fall season to the Gallop fund, and it ought to make a good power, for it is a worthy object. I understand that the committee has done some hustling, and discovered that the owners of local stables will enter their horses provided the plan materializes. Of course the meet cannot be placed before the last week in October, for quite a number of the local horses are entered in meetings taking place during the next week or two.

There is no reason why matinee races cannot be made a permanent and a successful feature in this city, for we possess numerous advantages. The track is conveniently located, and the management will extend every possible courtesy to the association. It certainly would boom the game here, and I hope to see the matter fixed up.

As yet there has not been anything to speak of doing out on the avenue, but the weather during the past week was such that one would not care to drive out. That little race I spoke of a week or so ago has not taken place as yet, and I guess it won't be right away from what I hear.

Be the way Mrs. K. Perkins is being boomed as a possible candidate for the mayor's chair. Our morning paper here is doing things to her because it has a candidate of its own. One of the articles stated that Mr. Perkins was elected Mayor of the city, and the paper was third owned a fast pair of horses. If that is the case the local horsemen would like to see him elected, and I guess if he runs he will get a couple of votes even if he is not elected. He can have his own right away from what I hear.

The boys visited Brockton last week where some of the local horses raced. Winola took second money in the 2:10 pace after winning two heats. Dan Q. of the same stable was third in the free for all pace, which was won by that wonder Little Boy. Prince Albert was not in and if he had there would have been some going. What a pacer Little Boy would be if he could score down on even terms with the field. By next week I hope to be able to write you that the matinee races will be an assured fact.

"STROLCHER"

Oreosens, Record 2:04.

Advisers from Cleveland, O., state that the invincible trotter Oreosens added another brilliant gem to his crown at that place on Saturday, the 6th inst. He was started there to beat the best trotting stallion record, 2:04 held by himself. He was driven by his brother, George H. Kitchman of Toledo, O., and was accompanied by two running horses to stimulate his courage. After a few slow work-out miles to prepare him for a supreme test he was brought upon the track at about four o'clock to make the effort of his life. The weather conditions were perfect, the mercury indicating a temperature of about 90°, and scarcely a breath of air stirring.

After two unsatisfactory scores he broke when about half way to the first quarter post, was pulled up, and was jogged back to the starting point. The second time down he got the word again, going level and fast. He trotted the first quarter in 31 1/2 seconds, the second in 30 seconds, the third in 31 1/2 seconds and the fourth in 31 seconds, finishing strong, reducing his record three-fourths of a second to 2:04. Oreosens now shares with Nancy Hanks the first fastest record ever made by a trotter. The two that have made faster records are The Abbot (2:03 1/4) and Altes (2:02). Oreosens is not only the fastest trotting stallion that ever lived, but his fame for courage and endurance have never been surpassed by any trotter yet produced. When the time of his wonderful mile was announced, Oreosens and his owner received an ovation worthy of a performance of such magnitude.

Several other contests took place over the track the same day, the results of which are shown in the following summaries:

SUMMARY.
Cleveland Track, Cleveland, O., Saturday, Oct. 6, 1900—2:34 pace. Furs, \$300.
Fairfax, b m, by Fairfax (Kearney)..... 1 4 1
Mascotte, b m, by Wilkes Boy (Kearney)..... 1 3 3
Dexter Bayard, b g (Hopkins)..... 2 3 4
Time, 2:32 1/2, 2:19 1/2, 2:17 1/2.
Same day—2:33 trot. Furs, \$300.
Little Coaster, b g by Maxwood (Shank)..... 1 1 1
Burlington, b m (Thomas)..... 2 2 2
Daisy K. b m (Harfield)..... 3 3 3
Daisy Direct, b m (Hethaway)..... 4 4 4
Time, 2:34 1/2, 2:33 1/2, 2:33 1/2.
Same day—2:18 pace. Furs, \$300.
Rose Hat, b m, by Hal Dillard (Kearney)..... 1 1 1
Mary Kelly, b m (Kearney)..... 2 2 2
Dona C. b m (Hethaway)..... 3 3 3
Time, 2:14 1/2, 2:17.
Same day—To beat stallion record of 2:04 1/4, trotting.
Oreosens, b m, by Robert McGregor; two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety-seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and seventeen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-two, one hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-four, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-one, one hundred and thirty-two, one 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